

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT MEETS WITH JESSE JACKSON

NC301255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Sep 79 NC

[Text] U.S. Rev Jesse Jackson has held talks with Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders. During his talks he asked them to reassess the PLO's role and to stop acts of violence, as a preliminary overture to open a dialog with the United States. Jesse Jackson has left Beirut for Cairo. He will return to Lebanon to spend Wednesday and Thursday in further talks with the PLO after the PLO Executive Committee has discussed a number of the proposals he submitted. The details of these proposals have not been disclosed yet. It is (?hoped) they will be a sound basis to begin a dialog between Washington and the PLO.

At a press conference he held last night, which continued until early this morning, Yasir 'Arafat said after his talks with Jackson that he is ready to hold talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter on peace at any time. He said: We will establish an independent state on any part of Palestine from which the Israelis withdraw, even if it is only the city of Jericho. 'Arafat rejected the Israeli view that the PLO wants to throw the Israelis into the sea, saying: They have between 10 and 15 atomic bombs. Who can go near them?

'Arafat disclosed that the PLO is prepared to accept a joint U.S.-Soviet statement issued in 1977. He said, however, that the Americans and the Israelis scrapped the statement. 'Arafat wondered: What more do the Israelis want than the guarantees of the two superpowers?

Dinner Held

JN401458 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT
30 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Last night, brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman, gave a dinner in honor of Rev Jesse Jackson and his accompanying delegation. During the dinner they resumed talks begun in their first meeting yesterday afternoon. The dinner was attended by Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee and Al-'Asifah Forces General Command member, and a number of PLO Executive Committee members.

WEST BANK MAYORS COMMENT ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL, PLO

JN291019 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Sep 79 p 2 JN

[By Serene R. Farraj, JORDAN TIMES staff reporter]

[Text] Amman, Sep 28--Dr Ahmad Hamzah an-Natshah, a leading Palestinian figure from Hebron and a member of the Palestine National Council, told the JORDAN TIMES in an interview yesterday that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in holding a meeting with him was basically interested in using the meeting as a public opinion ploy rather than as a serious dialogue with a Palestinian leader.

He said that it was interesting to note that he responded to a call for him to go to the Hebron military governor's office without prior knowledge of the meeting, only to be surprised by the arrival of Dayan 20 minutes later. Dr Hamzah continued: "The fact that our meeting ended at quarter to seven and was broadcast on Israeli radio at seven, proves that it was a publicity affair orchestrated by the Israelis."

Dr. Hamzah, who was expelled, allowed to return in June, '78, went on to say, "I think the meeting was held for many reasons: First, to deflect the growing European and world press interest in encouraging recognition of any negotiations with the PLO by pretending that serious discussions were already under way with known Palestinian leaders. Second, publicising these meetings to cover up other meetings held with Palestinians supporting the so-called autonomy plan.

"Third, holding these meetings was an attempt to break the unified Palestinian stand against the so-called autonomy plan by sowing seeds of distrust among the Palestinian people."

"I would like to point out," he said, "that in spite of all these manoeuvres, the Israelis failed to deceive our people."

Mr. Bassam ash-Shak'a, the mayor of Nabulus, commented on the meetings by saying that they were held for the purpose of convincing the world that a dialogue exists between Israel and the Palestinians regarding the so-called autonomy plan.

When asked about Mr Young's resignation and the shift in American public opinion, particularly among the blacks, Mr. Muhammad Milhim, mayor of Halhul, said, "No doubt Mr. Young's resignation played a role in affecting the American black opinion favourably towards the Palestinians by establishing a bond between the underprivileged blacks and oppressed Palestinians.

"This shift in public opinion, if it continues to escalate, will affect America's policy towards our cause. The U.S. policy towards Vietnam changed due to the role played by public opinion especially within the U.S., but we must not forget that Vietnam's persistent and continuous armed struggle was responsible for this change. Therefore, our struggle must be carried on at all levels and by all means."

Commenting on this point, Dr. Hamzah said, "no doubt Young's resignation and the black attitude in America have benefited our cause, but unfortunately this move is still tied to the official American policy.

"Young's position on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is not well defined, as was illustrated in his various comments during his African tour and after his meetings with Moshe Dayan. Nevertheless we must work to strengthen our relations with the blacks and with the other segments of the American people. This is where the Arab media have a great role to play."

When asked about the PLO's achievements on the international level and their effect on the Palestinians living in the occupied Arab territories and on the Israelis, Mr. Milhim said, "The PLO's achievements strengthen our people's position and steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories, and at the same time increase Israeli pressure on us."

Regarding this point, Dr. Hamzah said, "The PLO's success on the international level is well received by our people. It lifts our morale and deepens our determination to continue our struggle."

In a recent public opinion poll carried out in Israel, it was shown that the number of Israelis favouring negotiations with the PLO has sharply increased. Commenting on this development, Mr. Milhim said, "This reflects both the success of the PLO at the international level and the steadfastness of our people under occupation, and also demonstrates the plight of the Israelis due to the severe economic, social and psychological pressures building up in Israel. However this is basically the reaction of the underprivileged and the left, while the right is still adamant in its refusal to negotiate."

Dr. Hamzah confirmed that the shift in ISRAELI public opinion is limited to the left. "The right, on the other hand, was dead against it, to the extent that a settler from Kiryat Arba raised a case ~~incourt~~ against DAYAN for his talks with me."

He added that the increase in the number of those advocating a dialogue is still hampered by the condition that the PLO must first recognise Israel. This is a ridiculous demand by an occupying power that refuses to recognise the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland.

On the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, Dr. Hamzah called on the U.S. to recognise the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians, provided that the recognition is not conditional on the acceptance of the Camp David accords.

"We strongly feel that Camp David aims at liquidating our cause, legalising the Israeli occupation and preventing the Palestinians from establishing their own state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO.

"Mr. Dayan," Dr. Hamzah continued, "welcomed the establishment of a Palestinian state in Jordan and considered King Husayn as the stumbling block in the way of the realisation of such a state. We Palestinians refuse categorically to consider this offer, and insist on having our state in Palestine, west of the River Jordan."

On the question of settlements, Mr. ash-Shak'a said that Israeli settlements are strategically located to incircle and neutralise major towns and population centres.

"We strongly oppose them, public condemns them, even the U.S. considers them to be an obstacle to the peace process, and yet they are there and are increasing."

PLO SOURCE REFUTES AVNERI COMMENTS ON ROME MEETING

JN291443 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 29 Sep 79
JN

[Text] A PLO responsible source has stated the following: When the PLO decides, in accordance with the National Council's decisions, to contact or hold a dialog with somebody, it does not fear announcing this because when it does so it takes support from the masses, who are rallying around it, and from the common responsibility shouldered by all the members of the Palestine National Council, the Executive Committee, the Palestine Central Council and other constitutional institutions.

Therefore, we would like to reaffirm that brother Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani did not meet at the Rome seminar with any Israelis, particularly Yuri Avneri, and that what has been said by Avneri himself confirms the soundness of our previous statement. Today he talks about a 30-hour meeting, whereas yesterday talk was about [words indistinct] meeting. Moreover, Avneri himself admitted that brother Ad-Dajani's statements at the press conference tackled the establishment of a Palestinian state and not any form of recognition.

This feverish imperialist and Zionist information campaign affirms that the Rome seminar achieved an important success, something which encourages the PLO to participate in other similar seminars, and even to work for holding such seminars in the future.

BAHRAIN

INFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAN, SAUDI FORCES

JN291636 Manama: GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 29 Sep--Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad has ruled out the idea that his country is subject to direct threat by the Iranian Government. He said that such a threat is a very serious matter and that those who speak about it do not know the background of relations in the Gulf area.

In an interview published by the weekly English language GULF MIRROR today, the Bahraini minister described statements voiced by some persons in Iran about Bahrain as direct interference in the domestic affairs of Bahrain and the Gulf states as well. He explained that the statements issued in Iran support sects and organizations unknown to society and which exist only in their minds. These statements speak of things that did not take place either in Bahrain or in the Gulf states. They also speak about imaginary movements, he added.

On Egypt's offer to help Bahrain, the Bahraini minister said that his country did not request military help because Bahrain does not consider it necessary. He said that such talk is premature. He added that Bahrain had received many messages from Arab countries on the need for a unified Arab stand against any interference in the Gulf states' domestic affairs.

The Bahraini minister of information said that last week's visit to Bahrain by Saudi, Iraqi and Kuwaiti officials came within the framework of Gulf bilateral and collective consultation. He said: The aim behind these visits was to clarify specific points in the policy adopted by the Gulf states on the Gulf's security.

The Bahraini information minister foresees extensive contacts among the region's states in the coming weeks. He said: It is imperative at present to adopt unified efforts within the Gulf region. He praised Iraq's stand on the Gulf issues and its support for a unified stand by the Gulf states on the region's situation. He said he was satisfied with the Iraqi support for Bahrain in regard to the press statements issued by persons in Iran.

Tariq al-Mu'ayyad asserted that there are regular military troop movements between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. However, he denied that these maneuvers are linked with the maneuvers of the Iranian fleet in the Gulf waters. He also denied that his country has received any military aid from any state.

Asked about the use of inciting disturbances in the Gulf area, the information minister explained that any kind of disturbances in the Gulf would solely benefit foreign forces. He added that some Western countries have failed to realize that such disturbances would likely affect oil supplies and trade. He added: This has prompted us to constantly declare that any arrangements pertaining to Gulf security must be made by the Gulf states without the intervention of any foreign force.

The Bahraini information minister dealt with the Gulf states' common understanding should any state come under foreign threat. He explained that this understanding is specific and unequivocal. We have always said that we do not need any official alliance because we feel that intervention in any Gulf state is merely a prelude for intervention in the other Gulf states, he added.

He declared his country's readiness to host a summit for security in the area. He said: What is important is to point out that there has been no official proposal regarding the convocation of such a summit. He added: We all agree that this summit should be prepared for on the foreign ministers' level. He said that an unofficial meeting of the foreign ministers might be held at the United Nations. He said that the Gulf foreign ministers are currently in New York for the same purpose.

Asked about the significance of the timing of the Iranian Navy maneuvers in the Gulf, the Bahraini information minister said that his country does not attach any importance to their timing. However, he added that it is in the common interest of all the Gulf states that security and order prevail in Iran and that a strong government emerge there within a short period because weakness and splintering in Iran would endanger the Gulf area security in general and the security of navigation in the Gulf in particular.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES PRESENCE OF SAUDI TROOPS

JN301306 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1220 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 30 Sep--Today Bahraini heir apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah denied the current presence of any Arab forces in Bahrain. In reply to a question by a Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent on news agencies' reports about the presence of Saudi troops in Bahrain, the Bahraini defense minister said that this has not taken place, "because we believe that when the need arises, it would be easy for these troops to be present at any time, to raise the banner of Islam and Arabism." Following is the text of the statement the Bahraini defense minister made to the Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY:

In reply to the question about the presence of Saudi forces in Bahrain, I would like to say that every Arab currently considers himself a Bahraini citizen. All Bahraini citizens are ready to offer themselves in sacrifice for their homeland, whether it is Bahrain or any other part of our great Arab homeland. I do not think we can distinguish between Arab citizens in a time of crisis, particularly in terms of the armed forces, given that they are entrusted with the task of defending and watching over the Arab citizens.

It is noteworthy that the joint Arab defense pact is still effective and is recognized by friend and foe alike. It is our duty to formulate appropriate plans to defend any part of our Arab homeland, regardless of its remoteness or size. As for the current presence of forces in Bahrain, the Bahraini defense minister said that this has not taken place, because we believe that when the need arises it would be easy for these troops to be present at any time, to raise the banner of Islam and Arabism and to defend them, as our ancestors did.

SOURCE DENIES REPORTS OF POPULAR FRONT

JN291354 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1140 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 29 Sep--A responsible Bahraini source today denied reports published in AS-SAFIR and AN-NAHAR in Beirut last Thursday on a so-called popular front in Bahrain. The Bahraini source said that the reports are groundless, and that those persons making statements to this effect are not known and do not exist in Bahrain. The source described these persons as working for foreign quarters to defame Bahrain and give a distorted image of the country's security and stability.

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA 1 OCT

JN010724 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0705 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 1 Oct--Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah left Manama for Jiddah this morning on a 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia, where he will hold talks with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Gulf area's security situation. The prime minister was seen off by Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, and several high-ranking Bahraini officials.

The delegation accompanying the prime minister comprises Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Jawad Salim al-'Urayyid and Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad. The Saudi ambassador to Bahrain is also accompanying the prime minister.

Information Minister on Relations

JN010712 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0550 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Oct--Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad has praised Bahraini-Saudi relations, stating that these relations are the result of the sound bridges built by the two peoples' fathers and forefathers along the road of love and brotherhood.

In a statement published by the Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH today, Tariq al-Mu'ayyad, who is a member of the delegation accompanying Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah on his visit to Saudi Arabia today, said that the current developments in the Arab situation, and in the Gulf situation particularly, require that the two countries continue their dialog on all levels, for this is a pan-Arab duty that should be met on all occasions. He added that the State of Bahrain, led by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, harbors love and amity for His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Crown Prince Fahd and the fraternal Saudi people.

He asserted that Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah is looking forward to this visit, in order to resume consultations on current developments in the Arab situation, particularly in regard to the Gulf.

The Bahraini information minister explained that the prime minister's visit to Saudi Arabia comes within the context of consultations that were begun some time ago, to coordinate positive steps and to unify the two countries' stands. He expressed his pleasure at this visit. The information minister pointed out that consultation is also ongoing with the other Gulf states, saying: "We look forward to further consultations."

Asked about the Bahraini reaction to the (?Egyptian offer) to help Bahrain, the information minister expressed his pride in the messages sent by the Arab countries to Bahrain, expressing support for and solidarity with it. He added, however: "We must assert that Bahrain has not asked for any military help and we do not believe that there is a need for this, because the situation does not warrant any help from the fraternal countries, particularly as the joint Arab defense treaty clearly indicates that the Arab countries would stand at the side of any state that comes under attack."

Asked if Bahrain would seek the help of a regional or Arab party, should the situation worsen and warrant such aid, the information minister said that the strong, special relations among the Gulf states dictate that the area act as a zone, where the brothers help each other. Therefore, it goes without saying that the area's fraternal countries should continue their contacts, due to their closeness and affiliation with the area.

In conclusion, the information minister said that the Bahraini soldiers are at the disposal of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and all the brothers in the Gulf. He added: Similarly, we know that the valiant Saudi soldier is ready to defend Bahrain and all of its sisters.

AMIR AL KHALIFAH RECEIVES SYRIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

JN300956 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0945 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 30 Sep--Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Nasir Qaddur, Syrian assistant foreign minister and President al-Asad's personal envoy this morning. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifam ibn Salman Al Khalifah and by Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah.

Speaking to a GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent after the meeting, Nasir Qaddur said that he conveyed a message to Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from his brother Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, dealing with bilateral relations and current developments in the Arab area, particularly in the Gulf area. He added that his visit to Bahrain comes within the framework of the fraternal joint cooperation and continuous consultation between the two countries. He emphasized that we in Syria are very much concerned about developments in Bahrain, because Bahrain is a part of the Arab nation. In conclusion, he said that his highness the Bahraini amir has asked him to convey a message of thanks to President al-Asad.

KUWAIT

DEFENSE MINISTER ON DEFENSE OF OILFIELDS, IRAN RELATIONS

LD301056 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0706 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Sep, KUNA--Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, minister of defense and acting foreign minister, said today that Kuwait is ready to send military forces to Bahrain if it or any other Arab country is invaded or attacked from abroad. He confirmed in an interview with AS-SIYASAH that Kuwait will fight to the death against any attempt to attack or invade Kuwait's oilfields.

Shaykh Salim described relations with Iran as good and again rejected Oman's plan for the protection of navigation in the Straits of Hormuz, the only entrance to the Arab Gulf. The Kuwaiti minister said he has no official information on the despatch of Saudi forces to Bahrain other than what he has read in the press. He added that Kuwait is ready to send military forces to any part of the Arab world "because any breakdown in any part can affect all parts." He pointed out that Kuwait had sent forces to Syria and Egypt in the past. He added: "I do not believe, however, that there is any reason to send military forces to Bahrain. But should there be an attack or an invasion of Bahrain or others, we are ready.

Answering a question on relations between Kuwait and Iran, Shaykh Salim said: "They are good at present and will continue to be so in the future if nothing disturbs them." He expressed confidence that the two Gulf countries "are eager to maintain them and continue them in the same spirit of understanding and cordiality that exists now." On the possibility of foreign military intervention against the oilfields, he said: "The people of Kuwait will not allow any intervention or foreign occupation of Kuwait. In such an event we will be defenders and defenders are more ferocious than attackers." He recalled a previous statement that any aggressor has to pass over "dead bodies" to achieve its plan. While rejecting the Omani plan for Gulf cooperation with the United States and Western Europe in the protection of navigation in the Straits of Hormuz, the Kuwaiti minister said that his country does not approve its principle and foundations, "and we expressed our opinion on it before we were informed of it, and after we were informed of it our opinion has not changed."

Shaykh Salim said that Gulf security, which he described as the ambition of states with interests, was important to Kuwait. "However, security should not be based on blocs, parties and alliances. These take us into maxes and alliances which we can do without." Shaykh Salim said it is unlikely that a Gulf or a general Arab summit will be held at present because there is no "real" event requiring such a meeting. He added, however, that Kuwait's policy is based on blessing any meeting if there is any benefit from it and if it is preceded by preparatory meetings [word indistinct]. The Kuwaiti minister does not attach any special significance to Iranian Navy maneuvers in the Straits of Hormuz this week and said that maneuvers are an "ordinary, natural and continuing" exercise for all countries to stage.

OMAN

MINISTER DENIES NATION'S INTENTION TO JOIN OPEC

JN291033 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 29 Sep--Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari, Omani minister of petroleum and minerals, has denied Oman's intention to join OPEC at the present time. In a statement to the official newspaper OMAN today, the Omani official said: Statements attributed to me on the subject are groundless. "What I stated was that if we see the necessity of joining, there is nothing that can prevent us from doing so." The Omani minister added: The Sultanate of Oman is benefiting from its current policy toward OPEC.

PDRY

SECRETARY GENERAL ISMA'IL'S NBC INTERVIEW REPORTED

LD301748 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, gave an interview for a team of the American NBC TV company. The interview was broadcast last week.

In the interview brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il explained Democratic Yemen's attitude toward a number of internal, Arab and international issues, pointing out that despite its poverty and small size, Democratic Yemen was very rich in terms of the values and principles it upholds. This richness is obvious in the political course it follows on the Yemeni and Arab planes. The masses of the Arab nation appreciate and respect these principles, are affected by them, and regard them as the foundation of their future struggle.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il referred to Democratic Yemen's policy on the northern part of the homeland. He said we do not regard it as another country, because Yemen, in its two parts, is a united country whose masses interact. We are accordingly working to bring unity to the Yemeni homeland.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed Democratic Yemen's desire to establish good and normal relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He said: We believe in coexistence and good relations with all our neighbors irrespective of the differences among the regimes. Our relations with Saudi Arabia are based on mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

He stated that Democratic Yemen has no relations with Oman because of the presence of foreign colonial forces, an indication that the Omani regime is not an independent national regime. The foreign presence constitutes a threat to the states of the peninsula and the Gulf, and to Democratic Yemen in particular. However, once we have confirmed that there are no foreign troops in Oman and that the people of Oman will be left to decide their own future, then we will be fully prepared to establish diplomatic relations with it. Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il confirmed that Democratic Yemen would continue to assist the Omani revolution because it was initiated from within against colonialism and the regime of Qabus, the agent.

On the role of the United States in the Arabian Peninsula, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il expressed the hope that it will benefit from the lesson it learned in Vietnam. It should not attempt to learn it again in any other region, particularly in the Arabian Peninsula. He said information confirmed that the United States is persisting in its erroneous policy toward the Arabian Peninsula. This policy will result in damage and losses to the United States and its strategic interests, such as the resources on which the United States lives. It is therefore a matter of interest to the United States to desist from interference in this region. He stressed that the people will inevitably triumph over whatever forces interfere in their internal affairs.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il referred to the excellent relations between Democratic Yemen and the USSR, which respects the will of the Yemeni people. The USSR does not interfere in our internal affairs, nor does it pressure us in any manner or insist on conditions in its dealings with us. It has also been giving up disinterested support for the establishment of our independent regime and helping the struggle of the Arab peoples. For this reason we reciprocate in our friendship with the USSR and cherish it with all appreciation and respect.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il described the PDRY's relations with the United States as nonexistent because of the U.S. policy, its support for the aggressive Zionist entity and its attitude toward the Arab struggle to regain the territory which lawfully belongs to the Arabs.

UAE

OIL MINISTER OPPOSES OPEC OIL PRICE HIKE

AU291930 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 29 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Rome, September 29 (ANSA)--The United Arab Emirates (UAE) will oppose any increase in the price of oil when the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) holds its annual meeting in December, "UAE" Petroleum Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah said here today at the end of a two-day official visit. Al-'Utaybah, who is also "OPEC" president, added that the organisation was not planning to replace the dollar as the reference-point for oil prices "at least for the time being."

"The current devaluation of the American currency is in fact not sufficient at the present time to induce us to apply the plan to link the price of oil to a basket of currencies," he said.

Al-'Utaybah, who is also "OPEC" president, added that the organisation was not planning to replace the dollar as the reference-point for oil prices "at least for the time being."

"The current devaluation of the American currency is in fact not sufficient at the present time to induce us to apply the plan to link the price of oil to a basket of currencies," he said.

Al-Utaybah, who met with with Italian leaders on a range of problems, also warned the industrialised countries that they must control their energy consumption. Noting that the seven most industrialised Western nations had agreed in Paris to reduce their oil consumption by five percent, he said:

"But I would like to see these figures since we are still faced by an excess of demand over supply, a trend which can only grow with the coming winter."

"In the coming months, we risk a serious shortfall in oil supplies. But this is not a problem that can be solved by the OPEC countries alone by raising oil output. The Western countries must cooperate by concretely reducing their consumption."

(Report from Beirut cited the Kuwait daily AS-SIYASAH as saying that the Gulf oil producers may decide to hike their oil prices by about two dollars a barrel as early as next week.)

(The paper said that the hike would be decided because of the "giddy" rise in oil prices on the free markets in Europe and Japan).

DUBAI REPORTEDLY IMPOUNDS OIL DUE FOR EXPORT

NC281243 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Text] London, Sept. 28, (AFP)--Dubai has temporarily impounded oil due for export probably because a price rise is scheduled, oil experts said here today. There were fears that other Gulf producers--particularly Abu Dhabi--might follow suit.

Dubai supplies 360,000 barrels a day to an international consortium comprising the French oil company, Conoco, Sun Oil, Texaco, Hispanoil, and a German company.

Dubai halted exports some time ago and resumed trading only when the consortium agreed to pay 33.5 dollars a barrel for 100,000 barrels a day while receiving the remainder at the price agreed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of 21.20 dollars a barrel. The exact reason for the latest suspension was not known but it was believed that Dubai might seek a higher price for another portion of its exports.

Libya and Algeria have indicated to their clients that they do not intend to raise their prices but have said they will have to do so if Nigeria raises its prices as recent reports suggested. If this happened, the price of Britain's North Sea oil would probably also rise as it is usually aligned with the price of African oil of the same quality. Recent reports have indicated that Nigeria might raise its prices by three dollars a barrel except where intergovernmental contracts were concerned, but there has been no confirmation of this in Lagos.

Report Denied

JN290743 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0625 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Dubai, 29 September--A responsible source in the office of UAE Prime Minister Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum has denied that the Dubai Emirate has suspended its oil sales in expectation of a possible price hike.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-WAHDAH published in Abu Dhabi today, the responsible source said that the matter deals with the periodic maintenance of the oil fields. The source added that the Dubai Emirate's oil policy is part of the UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Ministry's policy. The responsible source stated that some news agencies and foreign newspapers have persistently disseminated news presenting the Dubai Emirates as being at odds with the rest of the UAE Emirates.

The responsible source added: The presence of Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum at the head of the UAE Government proves that the Dubai Emirates do not adopt policies which are contrary to the UAE's general policy, and that reports about unilateral positions by the Dubai Emirates demonstrate short-sightedness and a complete ignorance of what is taking place. AFP had quoted oil quarters in London yesterday as saying that His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum has suspended oil sales in expectation of a possible price hike.

YAR

PRIME MINISTER'S SCHEDULED VISIT TO BRITAIN POSTPONED

JN010805 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0753 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 1 October--It was announced here today that YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani's visit to Britain, scheduled to begin today, has been postponed. This was announced in a YAR Foreign Ministry statement, which did not give any reasons for the postponement, saying only that 'Abd al-Ghani's visit to Britain will take place soon, in consultation with official sources in Britain.

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES PDRY ENVOY

JN302025 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, this evening received brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland. He was accompanied by Lt Col Muhammad Salim 'Ubayd, director of the Political Department at the Defense Ministry. The meeting was attended by the brother member of the Consultative Council and the president's adviser for unity affairs; and the deputy chief of the general staff for military affairs.

AS-SADAT MEETS WITH UNIVERSITY STAFF MEMBERS

NC291022 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Sep 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat this morning met with members of the teaching staff of Egyptian universities for a dialog on the most important internal and external issues and on the role of universities in national issues and development.

This meeting is an extension of the democratic dialogs that the president held with representatives from various sectors of the people throughout the month of Ramadan.

Speech at 29 Sep Meeting

NC291512 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1325 on 29 September carries a 32-minute recording of a 29 September speech by Anwar as-Sadat at a meeting with university teachers.

As-Sadat begins by praising the speech by the education minister, who spoke before him, calling it a valuable statement. As-Sadat says that he does not want to speak today, but that before they begin the program that was proposed by the education minister--who presented a six-point program that had been agreed upon by the university presidents for discussion (the six points were: the universities and their role in developing society; the welfare of the students; the relationship between higher studies and national problems; the green revolution and food security; the tax system, economic policies and inflation; and the modernization of the administration)--he has some short remarks to make.

As-Sadat says that Egypt is currently passing through one of the most glorious periods in its history. He recalls the 28 September speech by Vice President Mubarak on the anniversary of An-Nasir's death, noting that the great 23 July revolution launched by An-Nasir and his colleagues will continue to influence all Egyptians' lives.

As-Sadat then goes into the history of Egypt under foreign rule, noting that during this long period the Egyptians did not have the chance to come together and plan out for themselves the programs they wanted in the areas of security, safety, prosperity, democracy, and the supremacy of law. He notes that today's meeting was preceded by a series of meetings for all unions and other representatives of the people so that all could speak frankly and confidently. He reiterates that the authority of the government has been transferred to the governors so that no time will be lost in rebuilding Egypt. He also notes that the Egyptian people imposed their will in the 19 April referendum, during which they imposed the nine principles that As-Sadat hopes will be the bases for future work. He then recalls the nine principles and tells the audience that since they are more qualified to put these points into effect, he has decided to put the people's decision before them.

As-Sadat tells them that education is not the only topic that he wants them to discuss, and then asks them to approve the university presidents' working program that was laid down by the education minister.

As-Sadat closes by saying that since working in the hall is unbearable, he proposes that they return tomorrow at 1100 to begin discussing everything that he has explained to them so that the Egyptian people can listen to their scientists and builders of generations for the sake of Egypt and its glory.

Second Session

NC301316 Cairo MENA in English 1305 GMT 30 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA)--The second session of President as-Sadat's meeting with heads and members of the staff of Egyptian universities opened before noon today.

The meeting, which took place at 'Abidin Republican Palace, was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, head of the presidential cabinet Hasan Kamil, Minister of Education Mustafa Kamal Hilmi and Mansur Hasan, minister at the presidency.

The meeting started with a speech by Dr Hilmi in which he asked to start with a review of the agreed upon issues. He added that rectors of the universities wanted to add the issue of the human rights of the Egyptian man besides the referred six issues.

The president agreed to the suggestion of the education minister but proposed that to realise the cherished goal, the meeting take the form of a dialogue to the coming generations of the teaching staff.

A dialogue then started in which a number of university professors and Dr Hilmi participated.

30 Sep Dialog

NC301702 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1345 GMT on 30 September broadcasts a 3-hour recording of a 30 September dialog involving President as-Sadat and Egyptian university staffers.

Education Minister Hilmi begins the dialog by saying that after consultations with university presidents, it has been decided to add the issue of the human rights of the Egyptian man to the six issues mentioned yesterday. He says that a review of these seven issues will be made today and tomorrow and that the results of these discussions will be submitted to the universities within 3 months.

As-Sadat then begins speaking, noting that democracy is not made up of slogans but is brought about through practice, which is why they are holding a dialog of the generations. He says that this meeting is not an official one and should be conducted within the spirit of the Egyptian family, of which he is head. He says that he wants everyone to speak with total freedom and without restrictions.

As-Sadat says that he wants to be frank with the audience and notes that what is happening in some teaching staff clubs should be reviewed at the meeting.

'Aziz 'Abd al-'Alim of Tanta University then tells As-Sadat that the teachers feel that those at the top are appointed by presidential decree and that if this were done by elections there would be no differences between those at the top and the teaching staff. He says that if there were a union of teachers this would be better.

Another teacher from Alexandria also reiterates the proposal for a union to represent the teaching staffs.

As-Sadat then says that Egypt is pursuing decentralization and asks if the establishment of a union of all teaching staffs reinforces centralization or decentralization.

He notes that the governor and university president in each governorate are responsible for running the affairs of the governorate, and then says that the university should serve the community. He says that the universities should be completely independent and that they can abolish some colleges or add some to be consistent with society's needs.

He then goes into an account of the events after the May 1971 revolution when some people tried to exploit the students. He says that some despicable things were done by exploiting the students between 1971-73, and then says:

"I am sorry, naturally, that the door of the teaching staff club has been opened to rotten pockets. Why do I say they are rotten? We said that the political action will be carried out through the parties and that the people are free to form parties. The law on parties was enacted. We are now amending the constitution and are working to abolish the Socialist Union, etc. We have permitted the establishment of multiparties, and we now have full democracy. I do not accept that the teaching staff club should be exploited to become a cell for some rotten people. You do not accept this either."

As-Sadat then asks the audience if they want the teaching staff clubs to be exploited and notes that "Egypt is the only country in the area and in Africa and Asia that enjoys freedom, security, safety, stability and democracy. I challenge anyone who claims that any state around us in the Middle East, Asia or Africa enjoys the same stability that Egypt enjoys. Egypt is built on a sound foundation and you are its pillar. There are 13 universities, which graduate thousands of students annually in the fields of medicine, engineering, agriculture and all other branches. Democracy prevails in this country and there is freedom of the press. You are aware that the entire Arab nation around us consists of police states. What is happening in Syria and Iraq is no secret to you. As you know, the Iraqi president witnessed the execution of his colleagues. In Iran, the cup has overflowed and every person can see that instead of regaining their freedom, will, democracy, security and safety, the people of Iran are now fighting each other. Nobody knows on what shore the ship of Iran will anchor. The only thing evident is that Iran has ended as a state because there is no clear authority there, with secret trials and executions taking place. I emphasize that Egypt is the only island of security, stability and democracy in the Middle East, Africa and Asia."

He asks the audience to take a look at the attempts to exploit the universities, since those present have complete independence and can do what they want. As-Sadat then says that he only asks for one thing: social peace and national unity. He tells the audience that it is up to them to make sure that the teaching staff club is not open to subversive and rotten elements.

As-Sadat notes again that he has not and will not interfere in university affairs, saying that since they have freedom this means that all must be alert to the responsibility that freedom bears.

Education Minister Hilmi then speaks and says that he doesn't want anyone to believe that there is a difference between the university presidents and the teaching staffs, noting that they all work for the good of Egypt, the university and society. He says that the university presidents make appointments and that he has nothing to do with these.

As-Sadat then says that the dialog should be based on the six principles agreed upon yesterday.

He notes that the problem of housing affects everyone and that he has asked the prime minister to set up a special fund from the Sinai oil revenues to attack the two basic problems of food security and housing after he has attacked the communications problem. As-Sadat says that Egypt's problems are enormous and require unconventional solutions, and then promises to issue plans for inexpensive and comfortable housing.

As-Sadat then asks Prime Minister Khalil to give a simple review of what is being done to solve Egypt's problems, whereupon Khalil says that there is no doubt that Egypt is facing difficult problems. He says that the government welcomes any research being done on the problems and says that various committees have been set up to handle the problems. Khalil says that most projects stumbled in the past because the necessary local and foreign currency was not allocated. He says that all states have problems, but that these are tackled through the unity of the states' internal front while taking national interests into consideration.

Professor 'Uwadah then discusses the issue of the universities and their national role, noting that those in the university live as one family, with no differences between university presidents and professors.

Several more professors then speak, discussing subjects such as the roles of educational, medical, pharmacological and other specialized schools in Egypt.

As-Sadat then takes the microphone and brings the dialog to a close until 1100 tomorrow.

MUBARAK COMMEMORATES NASIR DEATH ANNIVERSARY

NC281921 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1442 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Speech delivered on behalf of President as-Sadat by Egyptian Vice President Mubarak at ceremony at ASU Central Committee headquarters in Cairo to mark the anniversary of the death of 'Abd an-Nasir--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Brother citizens: It gives me great pleasure to meet tonight in order to confirm an honorable quality of which our people are proud and which has characterized them throughout their long history as builders of civilization and as a people who have continued to sacrifice throughout the ages. This quality is loyalty--loyalty go our history and to our heroes, of whom there have been many throughout our noble history. Each one of them has handed over the banner to the one who succeeded him so as to continue the assumption of the trust, to give more and more achievements to this people and of the Arab nation.

We are meeting tonight on the ninth anniversary of the passing away of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in order to confirm this quality and to express a greeting of respect in memory of a unique Egyptian and a genuine Arab, who, with his companions, carried out a revolution that is considered by all criteria as one of the prominent revolutions in modern history. The effect of this revolution did not stop at the boundary of beloved Egypt but extended to the great Arab homeland and to the entire Third World.

It was enough that 'Abd an-Nasir was the first Egyptian ruler to come from the soil of this homeland in 2,000 years. When we assumed the responsibility of this great revolution with 'Abd an-Nasir, we hoped to achieve great goals for our people and for our Arab nation.

The October War represents the true birth certificate for the call for peace because it made Israel and the world reassess their opinion of us and heed well the call for peace which we raised when we were in the climax of our victory on 16 October 1973.

Since the October battle represents a crossing from despondency to hope and from the humiliation of defeat to the honor of victory, the historic peace initiative represents a crossing with the Arab cause from the phase of lost opportunities and the method of reiteration of hopes and slogans to the phase of true achievement that will liberate the Arab land by deeds and not by words and that will place the feet of our Palestinian people on the right course with autonomy and then provide them with the opportunity to determine their fate by themselves for the first time.

Just as we waged the October War, with sincerity and precision in planning and preparation, we waged the peace battle. We did not bargain but placed before our eyes the achievement of the higher Arab goals until the difficult and exhaustive negotiations were crowned with lively documents that incorporated, for the first time, Arab rights which had been reiterated hopes and dreams. The Camp David accords were a framework which defined for the first time the method for moving toward comprehensive peace and drew up the bases on which negotiations could be carried out to liberate the occupied Arab land and acknowledge the Palestinian rights.

We would have liked the Arab brothers to be with us in this serious struggle for the Arab goals represented in the liberation of the Arab land as a whole and in the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights had they not preferred to go back to the old sterile method of convulsion and the shouting of slogans; had they not followed the rejectionists, who are content with rejection and use it as an excuse to avoid carrying out any positive efforts for the sake of the Arab issues.

It is painful to see the Arab brothers--brothers for whom our people have sacrificed and are still sacrificing and who have suffered and are still suffering for the sake of their causes and ours--leave aside the national issue and devote themselves to attacking Egypt and attempting to punish its people and let them go hungry. It is painful to see the Arab brothers exploit their huge resources in exerting pressure on the world to break from Egypt instead of using these resources to bring the world together to support the Arab cause and the Palestinian issue in particular. The Palestinian issue is today receiving the highest world attention thanks to the Egyptians' moves and to Egypt's important position in today's world. It does not pain us that they are wasting these resources in antagonizing Egypt and attempting to undermine its international position. The world has proved to them, thank God, that it has placed Egypt in a position where the arrows of their rancor and plotting cannot reach it. However, it is painful to see that the Arab resources have lost the way far from the natural field for which the resources should have been mobilized.

It is a misfortune for the joint Arab action, which was so greatly demonstrated before the world in the great October 1973, that it should erode itself and squander its resources on useless things. It is a curse which we implore God that our Arab homeland would be free from and would wake to the fact that it is squandering a golden opportunity which might not be available to it after that.

Since today's world, through its interests, is linked with the Arab nation and is expressing its readiness to cooperate with it and is convinced of its issues, then should we squander all this in order to devote ourselves to fighting each other and leave the world perplexed and asking: What do these rejectionist and their adherents want?

God only knows what would have become of our national issues had not Egypt proceeded along the road, despite this regrettable Arab image, sincerely shouldering its responsibility and daily gaining the world's respect and esteem as well as its support for and belief in the serious solutions it is presenting for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Arab area.

The tangible and practical achievements that Egypt has achieved and is still struggling to achieve for the Arab cause in general and the Palestinian issue in particular, are ammunition which the Arab nation can benefit from, exploit and utilize further if intentions are sincere and everyone rises to the level of the national responsibility.

We are proceeding along the course of the struggle for the sake of a comprehensive peace. We do this out of loyalty to our Arab nation. We are proceeding with this peace and under its umbrella in order to reconstruct Egypt and to cross with our people the phase of long suffering to the threshold of progress and prosperity. The huge confidence which we have gained from the liberation battle and the peace battle will be the best ammunition for us in the battle of reconstruction.

The recent popular referendum in which our people said their decisive word and in which they defined the framework for the moves toward reconstruction is a commission to each one of us, whatever our position, to exert our utmost energies in order to build our prosperity with our hands, sweat and efforts.

The great July revolution, on the ninth anniversary of the passing away of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, confirms to the Arab nation and to the world that it continues to be an active and regenerative revolution and that it is capable of continuously correcting its course and of creative and active interaction with the goals of the masses.

We are establishing peace and reconstructing for the sake of freedom, security and prosperity for all the citizens.

GHALI LEAVES FOR PARIS EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK 28 SEP

NC281402 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo for Paris this afternoon en route to New York to head the Egyptian delegation to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

Dr Ghali will spend 1 night in Paris and will then leave for New York, where he will deliver a speech at the UN General Assembly on Monday. He will deliver a lecture the following day at the Foreign Relations Council in New York.

HA'ARETZ Interview

TA301023 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] Egypt maintains that there is a strong link between efforts to solve the Palestinian problem within the framework of the autonomy talks in accordance with the framework agreement and normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel in accordance with the peace treaty between the two countries.

This was said by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in a special interview with HA'ARETZ.

The Egyptian minister will be arriving in New York to head the Egyptian delegation to the UN General Assembly. On his way to New York he stopped off in Paris and gave President Giscard d'Estaing a message from President Anwar as-Sadat. He will conduct talks with the representatives of various countries while in New York.

Dr Ghali said that in his opinion, relations between Egypt and Israel would be influenced by the lack of a solution to the Palestinian problem and maintained: "There is a strong link between the moves that have to be made (by Israel) toward finding a solution to the problem and the measures being taken to normalize relations between Egypt and Israel and to build peace in the region."

He claimed that Egypt had made its position clear and that the strong link between the two agreements is being revealed more and more as the days go by, including in the autonomy negotiations. According to him, if there is no solution "we will be unable to come to the ideal stage in building peace between the parties involved."

In answer to a question, he said that bringing the Palestinians into the autonomy talks is of major importance, otherwise it will be impossible to arrive at a solution of the problem, even if "we formulate an ideal agreement, it must have the approval of the Palestinians."

In his opinion, there is no avoiding the conclusion that the autonomy plan has failed, and if the Palestinians ultimately reject it, another path will have to be found.

In answer to another question as to whether Egypt will honor its commitments arising from the peace treaty even if no solution is found to the Palestinian problem, he said that Egypt honors the agreements that it signs, but it will not stand by passively if there is no solution to the Palestinian problem.

In his opinion, the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel will take place as scheduled and this issue will be discussed at his next meeting with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. However, this stage in the building of peace will face a very serious barrier if there is no solution to the Palestinian problem.

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ARRIVES 28 SEP

NC282128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep--U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense (David Mardin) arrived in Cairo this evening at the head of an eight-member delegation for a visit to Egypt that will last several days. He will resume the discussions which were started by Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs David McGiffert during his two visits to Egypt last month.

The delegation was met at the airport by Assistant Defense Minister Maj Gen Jamal as-Sayyid and senior Defense Ministry officials.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEAKER RETURNS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC292046 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Dr Sufi Abu Talib has stated that Egypt has foiled a new attempt by the rejectionist states to have the peace treaty condemned at the international parliamentary conference.

He said that President Anwar as-Sadat's clear policy enjoys major support throughout the world. He said that As-Sadat's initiative in 1977 has become an achievement belonging to all peace-loving peoples of the world. These people will defend and support this initiative.

The people's assembly speaker, who returned to Cairo after attending the recent international parliamentary conference in Caracas, said that the Egyptian parliamentary delegation held important talks during its stopover in the United States with members of the Senate and House of Representatives. During the talks the U.S. senators and representatives showed complete understanding for the efforts being made to achieve a comprehensive, just and permanent peace in the Middle East. He added that during the talks the Egyptian delegation stressed Egypt's firm stand toward the current negotiations on establishing self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip based on the importance of recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to determine their future and of rejecting Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the occupied land because it contravenes international charters and impedes the peace process.

JESSE JACKSON ARRIVES IN CAIRO ON VISIT 30 SEP

JN301456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep--American black leader Jesse Jackson, chairman of the black civil rights committee, arrived at Cairo International Airport at 1500 today on a visit of several days to Egypt. The delegation accompanying the guest includes Mrs Jackson and several leaders of the black civil rights movement in the United States.

Press Conference

JN031804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 Sep--Following his arrival in Cairo today, Jesse Jackson held a press conference which he began by thanking President as-Sadat for inviting him to visit Cairo. He said we appreciate his leadership and his part in alienating the specter of war from the Middle East. We also appreciate his initiative for peace.

Jackson added: We are on a fact-finding mission in an attempt to reconcile all interests. We care for Israel's security as much as we care for bringing justice to the Palestinians. We feel that our nation should play an important role.

Jackson said: I am convinced that both the PLO and Israel are committed to liberating and protecting their two peoples. Perhaps the United States' most important role, whether as mediator or negotiator, is to reconcile the conflicting interests of the two sides. He added: The U.S. policy of not holding discussions with the PLO is not in our national interest, or in Israel's interest or in the interest of our Arab friends.

Jackson said: We hope that our fact-finding mission here will contribute to deepening the awareness that has begun to surface in the United States regarding the imbalance in U.S. policy in the Middle East, thus enabling us to convene a conference on the Middle East in our country to deepen public awareness of this problem and enabling our country to reconcile the various forces in the Middle East.

Answering a question on the criticism levelled by some congressmen against the tour as being tantamount to a private negotiation and a violation of U.S. law, Jackson said: This is wrong. They have the right to object to our presence here and we have a right to be here. However, it is obvious that we are not violating any laws by visiting this country to which we have been invited by its president. When we talk to the PLO, we do not talk to a recognized government and there is no [words indistinct] of the law.

I believe that many in our country are afraid to even deal with the Middle East problem. We have to make ourselves heard in the field of civil rights to present the facts to all the American people. Just as we defied our nation to end its unethical involvement in Vietnam--because this involvement ran counter to our national interests, as is the case in the Middle East--we should show our ethical concern. There will be no peace in Israel so long as there is no justice in Palestine and Israel. We should show our concern for peace and justice until permanent peace is established.

Answering a question on his expectations regarding the success of his mission, Jackson said: Our nation is fully capable of succeeding in the Middle East and reconciling the various interests here. However, it has somehow allowed itself to adopt an old stand that makes it unable to protect our national or ethical interests or the interests of our allies. Therefore, our aim is to create an atmosphere in our country and inside our government so we can shoulder our responsibility as a great power and mediator in the Middle East

Jackson said: I believe that the insistence of the Arab members of OPEC on our recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is becoming an irresistible fact day after day. On the other hand, there is, of course, the United States' strong commitment to Israel. We should gear our foreign policy to our ethical, economic and political interests.

Answering a question on his talks with Yasir 'Arafat, Jesse Jackson said: As a result of these talks, I believe that the PLO is standing at a crossroads and has to take some critical decisions. It is no longer a mere gang as some people depict it. It enjoys the recognition of 115 countries. It has to conduct a major reassessment in light of recent changes. Yasir 'Arafat wants to talk to President Carter. We met with the PLO Executive Committee. As a result of our meeting, which went on until last night, we will go to Syria after our visit in Cairo to meet with President Hafiz al-Asad. We will then return to Lebanon to meet again with the PLO Executive Committee. Finally, we will prepare a report on the results of several days of intensive talks.

AS-SIYASI: NO TROOPS SENT TO MOROCCO

NC300831 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0812 GMT 30 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep--A high-level Egyptian military source has affirmed that Saudi Arabia is trying to buy Morocco's silence and make it withdraw its request for Egyptian military aid.

In a statement published today in the newspaper AS-SIYASI, the source said that Egypt has helped Morocco militarily to strengthen its position in defending its territory against foreign intervention, but has sent no troops to Morocco.

OIL MINISTER RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET OFFICIAL

JN291842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 September--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, RCC member and oil minister, received here today Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is currently visiting Iraq. The discussion during the meeting centered on Iraqi-Soviet relations in the field of oil and ways to develop these relations. They also discussed the possibility of Soviet institutions participating in implementing a number of Iraqi oil projects.

Leaves for Vienna

JN300844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 30 September--An Iraqi delegation led by RCC Member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim left for Vienna this morning, to attend the international seminar, "OPEC and the Future of Energy in the World," scheduled to be held there on Wednesday.

RCC VICE CHAIRMAN RECEIVED CANADIAN ENVOY STANFIELD

JN291035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 September--RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received here today Canadian envoy Robert Stanfield, who is currently visiting Iraq. The discussion at the meeting dealt with the situation in the Arab region, Arab-Canadian relations in general and bilateral relations in particular.

Stanfield Leaves Baghdad

JN301716 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 September--Mr Robert Stanfield, Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark's personal envoy, left Baghdad today following a 5-day visit to Iraq. Mr Stanfield expressed satisfaction with the talks he held with Iraqi officials. He said the talks were objective and frank.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CUBA'S CASTRO

JN301108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 September--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Cuban President Fidel Castro on bilateral relations, ways of strengthening them and on international issues of mutual interest. The message also deals with the sixth nonaligned summit conference's resolutions and recommendations and with matters pertaining to implementing these resolutions. The message was delivered by Cuban Ambassador to Iraq Juan Carretero Ibanez, when he was received by President Saddam Husayn this morning.

The Cuban ambassador also conveyed thanks from President Castro, the Cuban Government and the Cuban people for the assistance Iraq gave Cuba, to help it recover from the damage caused by the most recent hurricane that struck there.

REPORT ON KING HUSAYN'S MEETING WITH USSR'S GROMYKO

JN290913 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Sep 79 p 1 JN

[Text] New York, Sept. 28--His Majesty King Husayn and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko have agreed on the "necessity of continuing consultations between the two countries regarding the situation in the Middle East." Chief of the Royal Court Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf told the JORDAN TIMES today.

King Husayn and Mr Gromyko discussed recent developments in the Middle East and the prospects of a just peace, Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid said. The king received the Soviet minister here yesterday. "They also reviewed some aspects of the international situation," he said, adding that the leaders discussed bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. "Mr Gromyko conveyed to his majesty the king the greetings of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev," Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid said. "The Jordanian Government will look for the equipment that it needs from any source. The only criteria are the suitability of the equipment and the technical terms involved. "There is agreement between Jordan and the Soviet Union regarding the main principles on which peace efforts must be based," he commented.

Earlier this week, Soviet Ambassador to the U.N. Oleg A. Troyanovskiy told the JORDAN TIMES, "the positions set forth in King Husayn's speech are in many ways the same as we hold regarding a comprehensive peace settlement." Ambassador Troyanovskiy said the king's speech was "very constructive, especially in view of and with concern for the present situation in the Middle East, especially the Palestinians."

His majesty's stay in New York has been extended a day and a half, until Saturday evening. Last night, King Husayn received PLO leaders Faruq Qaddumi and Shafiq al-Hut. Mr Qaddumi, who is the director of the PLO Political Department, said discussion dealt with "the necessity for intensifying cooperation and coordination in the U.N. and Arab groups" in the quest for peace in the Middle East. "We thank his majesty for his speech to the U.N., which we see as the collective speech of the Arab nation," Mr Qaddumi said. He also praised King Husayn's remarks during a Wednesday evening interview on "the McNeil-Lehrer Report" broadcast on American television. "We agree with King Husayn that peace talks should be conducted within the framework of the U.N.," Mr Qaddumi added.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS 29 SEP

JN300602 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah at his residence in New York yesterday. Discussions included Arab issues, the Middle East issue, coordination of Arab efforts to confront current developments and Jordan's relations with Syria, Iraq and Kuwait.

PLO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AMMAN 29 SEP

JN300814 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Sep 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--A Palestinian delegation led by PLO Executive Committee member Hamid Abu Sittah arrived in Amman from Damascus yesterday. The Palestinian delegation will continue talks with Jordanian officials on coordinating positions and strengthening Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

POLISARIO OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN AMMAN WITH MESSAGE FOR HUSAYN

JN282137 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 28 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman 'Ali Nur ad-Din, POLISARIO Politburo member, arrived in Amman this evening as emissary of the POLISARIO secretary general as part of his tour of several Arab countries to explain the POLISARIO's views on the latest developments in the issue of the people of the Sahara.

In a statement upon his arrival, 'Ali Nur ad-Din said that he will convey a personal message to His Majesty King Husayn from the secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro with the aim of briefing his majesty on the latest development in the issue of the people the Sahara. He said that since its inception in 1973, the POLISARIO has been eager to consolidate its ties with the Arab and Islamic countries by means of the common struggle against Zionism and the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation. The guest was received at Amman airport by the Foreign Ministry secretary general and several officials.

Meets Information Minister

JN291334 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and acting minister of state for foreign affairs, received in the Foreign Ministry building today POLISARIO Politburo Member Ahmad 'Ali Nur ad-Din. Mr Abu 'Awdah received a message addressed to His Majesty King Husayn from Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro. During the meeting, Mr Ahmad Nur ad-Din briefed the minister on the Sahara problem and the front's assessment of the current political and military situations.

JESSE JACKSON LEAVES AMMAN, MAKES STATEMENT

JN281658 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Rev Jesse Jackson, leader of the Baptist Church and Operation PUSH organization chairman, arrived in Beirut from Amman today on a 3-day visit to Lebanon as part of his Middle East tour. In a statement prior to his departure from Amman today, Rev Jesse Jackson said that it is high time for the United States to play an ethical, political and economic role in establishing peace in the area. The U.S. role has so far been confined to supplying Israel with arms, he added. He said that his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn in New York and his meeting with Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, have convinced him to a great extent that Jordan is playing a great role in establishing a just and lasting peace in the area, particularly since Jordan is organically linked with the Palestinian cause.

Jackson added that Jordan is hosting most of the Palestinian People, who are treated as first class citizens. The Palestinian citizens are provided with all requisites of an honorable life. Jordan, he added, supports the PLO and considers it as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. All the Palestinians he had met with support the Jordanian Government under his Majesty King Husayn and have faith in the government's loyalty to the Palestinian cause.

Rev. Jesse Jackson said that the United States must take into account the Jordanian stand regarding the Middle East problem. He described any U.S. attempt to ignore this stand as ridiculous. He said that the United States is involved in one way or another in the war of annihilation to which the Palestinians are now subjected to in southern Lebanon, because the Palestinians there are being killed by U.S. weapons.

He asserted that he will meet with U.S. President Jimmy Carter immediately upon his return to his country and will convey to him the results and conclusions reached during his visit to the area.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON U.S. 'GAME' IN LEBANON

JN291404 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Sep 79 pp 1,5 JN

[Editorial: "The New Game"]

[Excerpts] In its attempts to appear neutral or as a mediator in the Middle East conflict, the United States has been playing one unchangeable political game whenever it has to take a stand on an event in the region. This game always depends on putting the aggressive side on an equal footing with the side suffering aggression.

It seems that Washington has found in the Lebanese crisis, which has been going on for years, a suitable atmosphere to practice this game. When Israel launched its recent attack on southern Lebanon, Washington hastened to record its denunciation of the attack first and of other acts of violence second. By other acts of violence, Washington means the activity of the Palestinian resistance, without openly saying so. An official U.S. source announced 2 days ago that Jimmy Carter's administration is seeking to convince Israel, Syria and some other parties to convene an international conference to enforce a permanent truce in Lebanon, whereby the first aim of this conference will be to replace the Arab Deterrent Force with UN forces.

We believe that this U.S. initiative--irrespective of its seriousness or possible success or failure--falls within the general framework of this political game. By this initiative, Washington has placed the Arab Deterrent Force and its role in certain Lebanese areas on an equal footing with the Israeli forces and their role in southern Lebanon, making it appear as if the only way to establish stability in Lebanon is by withdrawing the Arab Deterrent Force and Israel and replacing them with UN forces.

The objectives of the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon have not yet been attained. Israel will continue to actively impede any new task of the UN force and will fabricate suitable pretexts to do this. The withdrawal of the Arab Deterrent Force and the steps that will follow will definitely remove many obstacles that are preventing Israel from realizing its objectives. Many incidents in the recent past prompt us to believe that the removal of these obstacles is the precise aim of the new U.S. game.

AL-HUSS MEETS FORMER PRIME MINISTER, MAKES STATEMENT

NC281840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Text] After holding a series of meetings today with officials dealing with general affairs, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met with former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam. After the meeting, Al-Huss said: My visit to former Prime Minister Salam provided an opportunity for us to exchange views on current affairs, mainly the issue of the south. We discussed the measures being prepared to restore government authority in the south as well as the current preparations for an Arab summit conference and to insure the conditions for its success in the interest of southern Lebanon.

Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam affirmed that the key to a solution of the Lebanese problem is to reinforce the army to impose the authority of the legal government over all parts of Lebanon. Salam said: The sons of Beirut are today calling for the deployment of the army just as the sons of the south. He said: Now that Lebanon has as issues its territory and borders, the composition of its people, and the chaotic internal security situation, I am confident that our Palestinian brothers will help us in backing the Lebanese issue just as Lebanon has backed and continues to back the Palestinian issue today financially and morally. This does not mean that I am calling on the Palestinians to lay down their arms. But it is the right of the Lebanese, as people who have a cause, to ask them to restrain their military actions in the south and throughout Lebanon. In this way, they will insure the continued support of the Lebanese people.

PRESIDENT SARKIS' ENVOY RETURNS FROM ARAB TOUR

NC281842 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] President Ilyas Sarkis' envoy, Dr Zaki Mazbudi, returned to Beirut this evening after delivering messages from the president of the republic to the leaders of the Arab Maghreb states. Deputy Mazbudi proceeded immediately after his arrival to the presidential palace and briefed the president on the outcome of his tour. Mr Mazbudi spoke to the radio correspondent about his talks and impressions. [begin recording]

[Question] Dr Mazbudi, in your capacity as envoy of President Sarkis and as a result of your tour of the Arab states and your meetings with the Arab kings and presidents, are you optimistic about the convening of an Arab summit conference shortly in a specific place?

[Answer] I am optimistic by nature. I can say that the tour was successful and fruitful. This makes me optimistic that the summit will be held. As for the date, venue and agenda, all this will be agreed upon among the kings and presidents or those who represent them, such as the foreign ministers or others. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS MEETS WITH JESSE JACKSON

NC281846 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Text] U.S. black leader Jesse Jackson, who arrived in Lebanon today in the course of an exploratory tour, called on Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at his residence in Ad-Dawhah this afternoon.

During the meeting, Prime Minister al-Huss explained the facts of the crisis in southern Lebanon and the dangerous situation resulting from Israel's aggressive policy. He also explained Lebanon's position, which adheres to justice and peace in the world.

Jackson briefed the prime minister on the position of the black movement, which supports the justness of the Lebanese issue in the United States and the world. He made a statement denouncing his country's policy toward Lebanon. He said that his country is deeply involved in the Lebanese crisis. Had it not been for U.S. equipment, the military destruction in Lebanon could not have happened.

VOP REPORTS ISRAELI MILITARY MOVES IN SOUTH

JN291329 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] The military spokesman for the Joint Forces' Central Command has stated the following:

Since last night military concentrations supported by vehicles and Zionist helicopters have been seen in the region of Al-Bayyadah, which is situated in the western sector, (Hara'iq) and Tannur in Al-Mansurah. A large number of gunboats have also been seen opposite Ar-Rashidiyah, Tyre and Ra's Al-'Ayn.

VOL: PLO AGAINST DEPLOYMENT OF LEBANESE ARMY IN SOUTH

NC282132 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Text] It has transpired from the local consultation regarding measures proposed for southern Lebanon that the Lebanese Government has a serious proposal calling for the deployment of UN emergency forces all along the border line extending north of Al-Litani River, with the Lebanese army playing an executive participating role. However, this proposal is still being rejected by the PLO, which is using the pretext of the Cairo agreement and is insisting on not withdrawing from the area of An-Nabatiyah.

VOL: ISRAEL SENDING RECONNAISSANCE DRONES OVER SOUTH

NC281326 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Text] It was disclosed today that Israeli reconnaissance drones have been flying over the south. The latest of these flights took place yesterday evening over the eastern sector of the south, where the Norwegian and Nepalese serving with UNIFIL are deployed.

According to reports from the south, at 0400 today there was an artillery exchange between Palestinian and leftist positions on the one hand and Major Haddadj forces on the other. The 1-hour artillery exchange caused material damage.

VOL REPORTS CLASH BETWEEN ELEMENTS OF DETERRENT FORCES

NC282133 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Elements of the Syrian Deterrent Forces have exchanged fire in the Yaqubian building in Caracas street in western Beirut. The security forces had to close the roads leading to the area of the clash, which occurred at 1947 today. At 2015 a unit of the Syrian special forces arrived at the scene, surrounded the building and put an end to the clash.

HADDAD MAKES STATEMENT ON SENDING ARMY TO SOUTH

NC291708 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Sep 79 NC

[Text] In reply to a question by our correspondent on the entry of the army into Tyre Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of Free Lebanon, said: We have said and are saying that we support the entry of the army into Tyre, An-Nabatiyah, Hasbayya and the entire area between the Al-Litani and Az-Zahrani rivers as a first stage. We support this provided that the saboteurs, leftists and their henchmen withdraw from that area. However, stationing the army with the saboteurs and their henchmen will not change the situation. On the contrary, it will bring disaster to southern Lebanon, its people and Lebanon.

Asked about the salaries of the soldiers and officers in free Lebanon, Major Haddad confirmed that Israel pays these salaries. He said that he has pledged to Israel that these salaries will be considered as a loan that will be paid back later when Lebanon is liberated.

Addresses Message to UNIFIL

NC281305 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 79 NC

[Statement by Major Haddad delivered in English--live]

[Text] [passage indistinct] Peace in our free Lebanon but also in all Lebanon and all the Middle East. So, we are working for the same objective, the same purpose. For that we have to cooperate and to appreciate each other, and from our side we are appreciating too much your efforts and your fatigue during day and night, and we know very well that you are working hard, especially in these days, knowing that the terrorists are trying hard to infiltrate and disturb the peace in the area.

By the way, I know that the Norwegian battalion left already and a new unit took its place. For the leaving I wish them good luck and I am very happy to know that they went away, they went back to their country, safely. For the comers I wish for them also good luck and successful mission, and good wishes to stay and finish their mission peacefully, without anybody getting hurt or harmed from their side. I hope you will be back also after 6 months peacefully and safely to your houses, to see your families and you will have good memories from our Lebanon. My best regards for everybody working in UNIFIL: soldiers and officers and employees. Thank you very much.

SYRIA REPORTEDLY TO WITHDRAW ADF FORCES

JN300910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 30 September--Press reports here mentioned that the Syrian Government informed Arab governments that it has decided to withdraw its troops operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon. Quoting diplomatic Arab sources, the paper said that Damascus told the Arab capitals that Lebanon approved the Syrian decision and that the expected meeting between Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis will determine the date of the withdrawal, expected to occur before the end of this year.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD MEETS ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY 28 SEP

JN281700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1345 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi attended the meeting. They discussed issues related to the Arab League and the forthcoming Arab summit conference. They also reviewed the situation in the Arab homeland, especially the situation in southern Lebanon.

Chedli Klibi arrived in Damascus from Athens this morning on a visit to Syria. In a statement he made to a SANA correspondent on his arrival, Klibi said: I am visiting Damascus to meet with officials in Syria and consult with them on matters of interest to the Arab League, especially the situation in southern Lebanon and the forthcoming Arab summit.

Receives Palestinian Delegation

JN291326 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] At 1115 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Palestinian Liberation Front Secretary General Tal'at Ya'qub and members of the front's command Muhammad Abu al-'Abbas, 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, Rashad Abu Shawar and 'Adnan Gharib. They reviewed developments in the Palestinian issue and the Arab situation in general. The discussion dealt with the Camp David conspiracy aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and forcing the Arab nation to kneel. They also discussed ways to strengthen the Arab nation's steadfastness in order to confront and foil the conspiracy.

PRIME MINISTER ISSUES ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

JN291743 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Administrative and organizational measures are still being taken to achieve the objectives mentioned in the statement of the National Progressive Front Central Command to regulate work and production in government departments and the public sector, raise the standard of performance and eliminate all negative attitudes which have accumulated or produced laxity and apathy.

In this respect, Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi has issued communiques and directives which regulate the use of government cars, control the working hours of government employees, and seek to draw up a plan that will directly and effectively lead to facilitating prosecution procedures and securing the means and requirements which expedite rulings on cases referred to the courts. Al-Halabi has addressed the following letter to the minister of justice:

To implement the directives, to facilitate prosecution procedures and to provide prosecution requirements so as to expedite rulings on cases referred to the courts, we request that you carry out a comprehensive study of this matter and draft the necessary legislation and submit it to us as soon as possible.

The prime minister has also directed ministers and governors to issue stringent instructions on working hours and implement the communiques of the prime minister's office on this matter, and to impose the maximum punishments on those guilty of offences or neglect. The prime minister's office asked that it should be sent copies of these instructions and copies of the punishments meted out to those guilty of contravening these instructions or of dereliction of duty.

ICATU CENTRAL COUNCIL, GENERAL SECRETARIAT MEMBERS ELECTED

JN291405 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 29 September--The meeting of the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] ended yesterday the work of the Seventh ICATU General Conference. At this meeting, the Central Council elected brother 'Izz ad-Din Nasir chairman and brother Fathi ar-Raghib deputy chairman.

Brothers 'Uthman 'Abu, from Syria; Sulayman 'Ali al-Ahmad, from Palestine; and Muhammad 'Umar Basa'd, from the PDRY were elected members of the ICATU General Secretariat. Iraq, Algeria and Morocco will name their representatives to the General Secretariat later on. Brother Sulayman 'Ali al-Ahmad was appointed ICATU assistant secretary general. Several subcommittees were formed by the Central Council to study and draft all the resolutions and recommendations which were taken.

UZBEKISTAN CP DELEGATION LEAVES DAMASCUS 28 SEP

JN291029 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 29 September--The Soviet Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Akil Umarzakovich Salimov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, left Damascus yesterday following a 1-week visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. During the visit, the delegation met with several comrade officials in the Ba'th Party Command, visited several provinces and met with comrade officials in charge of party organization.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SOVIET COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

JN291410 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York yesterday. In a cordial meeting, the two ministers discussed bilateral relations and confirmed the identity of views of Syria and the USSR on the Middle East situation. They referred to the increasing tension in the Arab region, which ensued from the signing by the ruler of Egypt, As-Sadat, of the unilateral peace agreement with the Zionist enemy and the latter's escalated provocations against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement. The two ministers asserted the determination of Syria and the USSR to achieve a just and lasting solution for the Middle East conflict. TASS news agency said that international issues contained on the agenda of the present UN General Assembly session were also discussed during the meeting.

VOL REPORTS MURDER OF BRIGADIER GENERAL IN DAMASCUS

NC291713 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 29 Sep 79 NC

[Text] According to reports received from Syria today, Brig Gen Khadir 'Alawi was killed while driving his son along (At-Tartushah) road near the Al-Mujtahid hospital. Gunmen opened fire on his car killing him and his son. The body of another 'Alawite officer was discovered at the entrance to the road in the Al-Hariqah area in Damascus. It has also been reported that four gunmen using a military car exploded a gasoline tanker in Aleppo street in Damascus. The incident was followed by intensive gunfire.

ALGERIA

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD291056 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, arrived in Algiers this morning bearing a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for his excellency the Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid, concerning current Arab developments and bilateral relations between the two countries.

Received by President

LD292100 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon, Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the republic and secretary general of the National Liberation Front, received Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia. The latter conveyed to the president a message from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the monarch of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, a member of the Political Bureau and adviser minister to the president of the republic, and by the head of the court of accounts.

LIBYA

SAUDI KING, FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVE 29 SEP

LD292136 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia arrived in Benghazi at 1800 today on a state visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. The Saudi Arabian monarch was given a great welcome. The commander of the revolution headed those who were on hand at the airport to welcome him. Also present were Staff Maj Gen 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Lt Mustafa al-Kharrubi, Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, and 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Congress.

The king's visit will certainly provide strong support for the Arabs and oppressed Muslims of the Philippines and elsewhere in the world.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, deputy Saudi prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Benghazi this evening from Algiers to join the delegation accompanying King Khalid during his visit to Libya.

Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD301400 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At 1145 this morning a meeting was held at the guest palace in Benghazi between brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud. The meeting was attended by brother Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi minister of defence and aviation. At 1315 this afternoon the meeting adjourned after 1 and 1/2 hours.

The brother colonel and King Khalid then performed the noon prayers at the mosque at the guest palace.

Al-Qadhdhafi Banquet Speech

LD302046 Tripoli JANA in English 0932 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Sep, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution, said that the Arab nation had all the material and spiritual-moral capacities which entitle it to be respected in the world.

In his speech, given yesterday at a banquet in honour of King Khalid who is currently visiting the Jamahiriyah, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the Arab nation's position does not allow it to follow in the rear of the superpowers and that a great nation like that could not prostrate to any oppressor on this earth.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "The Arab nation itself is one of the world's powers. Hence we should use our nation's material and moral force to bring out its power and to force the world to respect it.

This great national goal, he added, is the dream of all Arab unionists, revolutionaries and nationalists for which they have fought. Their only aim was to ensure the Arab nation's triumph, to liberate occupied Arab territories, to unite the Arab nation and to place its capacities at the Arabs' disposal.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that Arab unionists and revolutionaries do not want the Arab nation to be a milking cow and would not be transformed into a mine supplying the enemy's factories nor into a farm feeding the enemy.

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi pointed out the dangerous circumstances under which the Arab nation is currently passing following (Israel's) seizure of the Egyptian front, one of the nation's fronts.

He said this front which used to be one of the front lines facing the enemy is now under (Israeli) control and has become an anti-Arab front, which undoubtedly constitutes a great loss to the Arab nation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added in a speech he made at a banquet given in honour of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia that the dangerous rift in the Arab ranks and capitulation of one of the nation's front lines should not lead us to capitulation or despair for we believe we are right and the enemy's wrong and those with rights to wrench would eventually win.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the Egyptian front, being within the Arab lines, poses a greater threat than that of the enemy in occupied Palestine which is surrounded by the Arab nation.

Should this siege, he added, be maintained and should the Arab nation continue to be prepared for the enemy, the day would eventually come when (Israel) would fall. Unfortunately, the enemy has been relieved now that the Suez Canal, vital to it, is reopened after the Arab nation's struggle closed it.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on: "The danger of the capitulatory Egyptian front has begun to appear now as it is attacking the Arab nation. Not long ago President as-Sadat, who is (Israel's) tool against the Arab nation, was happy to open its front to the enemy to intensify tension in the Arab Maghreb region.

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi commended Bahrain's attitude towards the defeated Egyptian regime's false allegations.

He said: We hail Bahrain for having dealt a blow to this parasite who is sending weapons and soldiers from the Egyptian front, now a stretch of the occupied territories, to Muscat, Oman, Sudan and other parts of Africa.

As-Sadat does this in compliance with the imperialists to reach his goals by sacrificing Arab soldiers and weapons in place of imperialists' soldiers.

In his speech at the banquet in honour of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that the Egyptian front, which has given in to the enemy, is looking for loopholes by which to disintegrate the Arab nation's steadfast front against the enemy in favour of (Israel). The Egyptian front is also looking for a pretext to infiltrate into the strong Arab front and to strike at the Arab Gulf region and to exploit Bahrain's circumstances in a bid to interfere and consequently gain a number of Arab positions in addition to the capitulated front now under (Israel's) control.

The leader of the revolution, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, affirmed that Arab oil belongs to the Arabs. He pointed out that the imperialist designs are aimed at the Arab oil in the first place. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who was speaking at a banquet in honour of King Khalid yesterday, added that the strategic material and moral resources of the Arabs should be employed to restore the Arabs' dignity in the world.

He added: "We are rich but our wealth is a target for the enemies. We have strategic positions which, used by us, will enable us to win the battle against the enemy. But if we gave them up they would be used by our enemies, just as Egypt is being used to serve the enemy's interests instead of those of the Arab nation."

Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi said agreement on holding an Arab summit is near total and that it might probably be held soon so that the Arab nation will be capable of carrying out its responsibilities.

In the speech delivered during a dinner party given in honour of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the confrontation with (Israel) had been imposed on the Arab nation and that there was no choice but in regaining our holy places and usurped lands. He said: "If (Israel) is not confronted, then we as a nation have no choice but to capitulate and ultimately disintegrate." Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said he saw no justification for the latter course of action.

He said: "It might be true that, at a time when we are facing our true and historic enemy, the Arab nation is also suffering from internal strife which might weaken its resolve as is happening in the Western Sahara. But I am sure that the nation can ultimately stop its internecine struggle, and I feel that this is also a patriotic duty so that we are more capable of concentrating our confrontation of the common enemy."

He said: "Courage and pride is in mounting military operations against the enemy not as Arabs against one another."

The revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said in the speech delivered during the dinner party given in honour of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia that Lebanon is an Arab state and a member of the Arab League, and that the Arab nation has obligations in defending any Arab country against foreign invasion.

He added: "Lebanon is currently the victim of foreign invasion and thus all conditions militating for the Arab nations' defence of Lebanon now exist."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the Arab nation had fallen short of performing its duties in this respect, yet the enemy showed no hesitation in pursuing its own interests. He said: "The enemy encroached on Lebanon and decided to carry out military operations before the initiation of fedayeen operations."

He added: "The defeated Egyptian president is deeply involved in this conspiracy and is trying to prove every day to the Arab nation that it is incapable of confronting Israel, thus directly signalling Lebanon to follow his own policy of capitulation."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi warned that the established alliance between the defeated Egyptian president, (Israel) and the United States might succeed in driving Lebanon to capitulation unless an Arab summit conference on Lebanon is hastily convened to prove to the Lebanese people that the Arab nation is responsible for its protection and will not leave it to fend for itself unaided.

Lebanon, he said, is part of the Arab nation and concerted Arab against the enemy's intolerable incursions is an urgent necessity. [sentence as received]

In the speech he delivered at the banquet given in honour of King Khalid, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, said that the Arab nation should place its economic, political, military and moral forces in the battle to liberate occupied military positions and to destroy (Israel) positions and win the battle.

The leader of the revolution stressed the importance of the meetings between the Arab leaders to review the capabilities of the nation and to spare no efforts in employing them to defeat the enemy and to prove that this nation has its rights here on earth like any other nation.

He affirmed that the Arab nation is able to impose its existence on earth through its own resources. He said: "When we take this decision, then it is up to the world to decide its stand towards us and we shall define ours accordingly."

"After making our decision we shall know our enemies from our friends and will fight those who make enemies with us and make friends with those who befriend us."

At the banquet given in honour of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "Rumours that the Arab nation is being divided into two camps, each a satellite of the superpowers, are trying to sow seeds of distrust among us to prevent us from getting together and deciding our future. [sentence as received] However, we are better judges of our fate and we are capable of determining our future. We find no reason why this nation should be a satellite of any of the superpowers in this world. There is no reason whatsoever for the Arab nation to surrender."

We would die rather than surrender. We would die with our boots on. We shall live with honour and die with honour. What we have agreed upon at the Baghdad summit is the least common denominator, a basic step and necessary step in our confrontation following the capitulation of the Egyptian front. We must not be content with this step but should endeavor to develop Arab action to overpower the enemy's military, political and economic measures against the Arab nation following the Baghdad summit. A strong proof of this is the enemy's operational developments.

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that he exposed and will reveal the dimensions of the conspiracy implemented against the Arab nation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who was delivering a speech at the banquet given in honour of King Khalid, added: "This conspiracy is clear for the enemy in Egypt to control important strategic positions in the Arab world by sending from Egypt soldiers and arms to Oman, by military intervention in Bahrain, and the failed attempt of sending military aids to North Yemen which was rejected by North Yemen itself.

He pointed out that the oilfields in the Arab Peninsula are threatened by the imperialist designs implemented by Egypt which is controlled by (Israel) and America to destroy the Arab front and to encircle the strategic positions in the area. He affirmed that this design aims at encircling Saudi Arabia, Libya and all the Arabs. He said that this design succeeded in some places such as in Oman but failed in others.

In the speech, delivered at a banquet in honour of King Khalid, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi said: "The Arab nation should take a unified stand against the great powers which continue its alliance with (Israel). There is no reason why we should go on soothing the USA after it had undermined the Arab nation and given (Israel) full support, regardless of its interests which are ensured by the nation."

He added: "Should we stand against the USA and harm its interests it will only have itself to blame."

The leader of the revolution said that the Arab nation should address the world in one unified language and not in dialects. He clarified that the Arab nation has a joint enemy and the same fate. He pointed out that by defeating one Arab country the enemy is aiming to defeat the whole Arab nation.

He pointed out that (Israel) is trying to defeat Lebanon to use it against Syria and Jordan. It may attempt to control Jordan in order to make the Arab Peninsula, the Gulf, Saudi Arabia and Iraq submit to it. He said: "(Israel) used Egypt and the Gulf in order to penetrate other positions and use them against the Arab nation.

At the banquet in honour of King Khalid, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi said: "The Arab nation should end all contradictions hindering its unity and should alone have the right to fight those who make enemies with us and make friends with those who befriend us. The Arab nation should not accept to have imposed upon it an enemy's friendship. It is the imperialist forces who are eager to bring about these contradictions in order to prevent the nation from confronting them."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on: "We have no differences among us now and are one Arab nation after all with one common enemy." He added: "There are a few Arab countries which did not join us at the Baghdad summit and which are still trying to gain time. This gain will be in the interest of the enemy; therefore, we must take a firm and clear stand towards these countries by either blacklisting them or by bringing them to our side. At any event, our boycott of Egypt is irrevocable and we have no alternative but to continue our confrontation with (Israel), America and whoever forms an alliance with them whether from the East or West, great or small."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed that losing lies in capitulation and in not developing the Arab nations' potentials against the enemy's capabilities. Even religiously speaking these enemies have fought us and driven us away from our homes which America has encouraged. Israelis have fought us and forced us out from Palestine and Jerusalem. According to the Koran we must "fight those who make enemies with us and those who support and incite them to do so."

Meeting With Jallud, Al-Humaydi

LD302140 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] This evening a meeting was held in the guest palace in Benghazi, comprising Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud; Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi defence and aviation minister; Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Riyadh Province; Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of municipal and rural affairs; and Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, the Saudi minister of industry and electricity.

JANA has learned that the meeting dealt with the Arab situation, the issues of common interest and consolidation of bilateral relations.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FRONT LEADER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD291148 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ange Patasse, leader of the Popular Liberation Front of Central Africa, arrived in Tripoli tonight from Paris, where he has sought refuge since yesterday at the Arab Libyan Bureau. He was welcomed at Tripoli International Airport by a representative of the Foreign Secretariat.

In a statement to JANA, he praised the attitude of brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi toward the French military invasion of Central Africa. He praised the role of the Jamahiriyyah and its opposition to this invasion. He also praised the Jamahiriyyah's refusal to grant political asylum to Emperor Bokassa.

Patasse went on to add that the Jamahiriyyah's stand opposed to the French military invasion encouraged us to seek political asylum here. He went on to condemn the French military invasion of the territory of Central Africa and said that the French military forces at present were besieging Central Africa.

Patasse appealed to all African countries and all progressive forces throughout the world to demand the withdrawal of the French forces immediately and unconditionally from Central Africa. He said: I draw the attention of African countries to the fact that the problem today in the Central African Republic [CAR] concerns not only the CAR but also all independent countries in the continent. He said it was a U.S. attempt to restore colonialism in Africa. He explained that France sought by its invasion to exploit the natural resources of Central Africa, in particular those of energy.

Patasse praised the stand of the president of Benin, Mathieu Karakou, which was opposed to the French invasion. He called on the Organization of African Unity to adopt firmer attitudes toward the invasion and to work for submitting the case to the United Nations.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ORDERS BATH PARTY MEMBERS TO BE TRIED

JN281311 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 28 September--President Numayri has issued an order to form a state security court under Hashim 'Abdallah, judge of the southern Darfur Province, to try eight members of the prohibited Arab Socialist Bath Party who were convicted for their continued management and organization of activities pertaining to the prohibited organization, and inciting others in the southern Darfur Province to join the administration. When these members were arrested recently, the security authorities found documents pertaining to the organization and a statement attacking the legitimate authorities.

TEHRAN REPORTS BAZARGAN'S CABINET RESHUFFLE 28 SEP

LD281700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bazargan's cabinet has been reshuffled. Those with new posts in the reshuffle are 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, minister of petroleum; Espahbodi, minister of labor; Ezzatollah Shabi, minister of state and head of the plan and budget organization; Dr Chamran, minister of defense; Daryush Foruhar, roving minister [vazir-e sayyar]; and Eng Hoseyn Bani Asadi, minister of state for executive affairs.

Bazargan Explains Cabinet Changes

LD281956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1658 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Message to the Iranian people delivered by Eng Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of Iran--live or recorded; place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, dear compatriots: Despite the fact that it is Friday evening and it is a holiday and that administrative issues normally should not be raised, nonetheless, as you know, for this government and a great many of our colleagues with many responsibilities who are really busy, whether it is Friday or a holiday does not matter, and for some of them this also applies to night and day.

Consequently, as the famous saying has it--that you can always catch a fresh fish from the river--I am going to raise a few points concerned with the administration, issues which are of interest to the imam. The issue in question concerns the reshuffle in the cabinet that has been brought about after long and extensive study. This issue should be reported to my compatriots and civil servants.

The individuals' names were reported to the imam 2 days ago. They will (?now be introduced) to you. Some of the changes stem from resignations tendered by some of my colleagues on health, fatigue or on other grounds. Then there was the need for these changes arising from new problems cropping up, or out of the need to solve problems we may face later. All in all, there are six new ministerial appointments. The new appointments will have to be reported tomorrow to the Revolution Council.

There are also other changes in posts filled by ministers without portfolio: Minister of Defense Dr Mostafa Chamran; and Minister of Petroleum Eng 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar. Now in view of the fact that there will be a vacancy at planning and budget, Dr Ezzatollah Sahabi has been appointed minister of state for planning and budget. In addition, Dr Hasan Habibi has been appointed acting minister of culture and higher education, and Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has been appointed acting minister of education and training. The latter has been doing this job for the past couple of weeks. 'Ali Espahbodi takes over as acting minister of labor. In addition to the post of minister of state for planning and budget--a post already in existence--we shall have two more minister of state posts. Dr Yadollah Sahabi will be minister of state for research and study; Daryush Foruhar will be roving minister; and Eng Hoseyn Bani Abadi will be minister of state for executive affairs.

As I pointed out, this is a changing world; life is not something [word indistinct]; Consequently, this reshuffle is not unnatural; it is quite normal, especially for a country that has managed to stage the biggest revolution in its history, possibly in world history. Therefore, what revolution means is to have change in the life of nations. Consequently, these changes do not reflect weakness; rather, they demonstrate the care taken to attend to problems and ameliorate difficulties.

Among the changes which have taken place, I would like to report to my brothers and sisters the creation of a Ministry of Petroleum. So far, we have never had any such ministry in Iran. What we have had is the NIOC. We had the national petrochemical industry and the National Iranian Gas Company. These enterprises were (independent). As you know, the latter two came into being later after the conclusion of the agreement with the international oil consortium. However, all were being fed from the same source.

Before Mossadeq took over, our oil agreement was with the British and the oil was under their control. The British used to operate in accordance with an agreement, rightly or wrongly. After the oil nationalization, or rather following the coup d'etat [in 1953] and the consortium, the whole thing was, in practice, under the control of the shah. It was the shah and the chairman of the board of directors of the NIOC who appointed various directors. All these directors had to have a decree from the shah.

In the world, especially in the oil-producing countries, oil plays a basic role, whether as a source of energy with its effect on world industry, or as an economic factor and the fact that a major portion of revenues is produced by oil or [word indistinct].

As for Iran, needless to say, oil has great significance both as a negative and positive factor, positive, for we need it, and negative because it has created problems in the country.

Consequently, the change is very natural. Even as long ago as 5 months ago, the issue was raised in the cabinet. I, myself, was in favor of it. I supported the idea that oil required a ministerial post. However, considering the issues and daily difficulties which would leave one no time to concentrate, the matter was postponed. Therefore, a Ministry of Petroleum will be created which might at a later stage embrace other mines and companies.

I ought to mention that these things [words indistinct] cannot take place within 1 or 2 months, unlike the Ministry of Education and Training; it is necessary to study the matter, to create the necessary conditions and to make the required studies and to look at the possibilities so that a new constitution and organization can be created for these companies. This will be either like the Ministry of Mines and Industry, which controls a number of companies, or they will (all) become ministries, or, more likely, parts of their technical and administrative operations will come under one ministry. This is an issue which ought to be debated and decided upon. This is what will concern the Ministry of Petroleum. For the time being, the minister of petroleum automatically will act as chairman of the board of directors of each of these companies; this is what was raised yesterday at the meeting of the Revolution Council and received the approval of [word indistinct]. As for the roving minister of state, this question was raised during the second or possibly third month of this government. This provisional government, despite the impressions held by certain people, does not confine its activities to the capital city. From the very beginning, this government's attention has been directed to the remotest provinces [words indistinct] for these provinces suffer from more deprivation and they have limited possibilities. Therefore, those provinces farthest from us, those on the coastal parts of the country, are more subject to aggression.

Having said this, I can now add that so far the government's activities and operations have been aimed more at these provinces.

Within this context, I can point to the appointment of governors general, of officials and directors, as well as numerous trips made by cabinet ministers. However, all these did not seem to be adequate, for having direct contact with the people in the provinces and attending to their needs and problems was not possible. Consequently, during the second or third month in the life of this government, I was thinking of the idea of appointing either one of the ministers or a new minister as roving minister so he could visit the provinces and supervise their affairs, especially in the provinces which suffered most in the past, the provinces which were more subject to danger and [word indistinct]. Fortunately, with this measure, a new minister has been appointed, and Daryush Foruhar has now taken over the post. Obviously, this is not going to be a ministry with its own departments, provincial offices or army or [word indistinct]; not at all.

[Words indistinct] the fact is that responsibilities are clearcut. For instance, the education and training department of Sanandaj will continue to remain under the control of the Ministry of Education and Training and its governor general will report to the Interior Ministry. Its Justice Department will come under the Ministry of Justice. However, as raised and approved, I think, at the cabinet's meeting on Monday, each ministry will appoint an under secretary or a knowledgeable director general who, along with others, will go to the provinces and cities and attend to people's problems and difficulties locally, whether such problems are raised by the people themselves, or by departments; [words indistinct].

These departments, too, will have certain problems and difficulties: financial, technical, judicial or administrative problems. These problems will concern several ministries. This is a problem we saw for ourselves during our tour of Khuzestan on Saturday when the governor general assembled all directors general and officials of the various departments at the town hall, where they raised their problems, which showed their interest and sense of responsibility. However, it is quite obvious that during the 1 hour we had allocated them, we could not do any more. These are the problems that require at least 1 and possibly up to 3 days.

Consequently, considering that their problems concern various ministries and organizations--the budget, the army, the NIOC or the Justice Ministry--it was decided to take this step obviously with God's blessing and the imam's permission, so that with the blessing of almighty God and the cooperation and interest shown by the people as well as the support of the local people and the gentlemen [cabinet ministers], we may steer this ship, which carries the hope of the country, to a safe haven from the stormy international and Iranian waters.

NAZIH ORDERED TO REPORT TO PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

LD281706 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following letter has been addressed to Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan by the Islamic public prosecutor:

In the name of God, Your Excellency Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the honorable prime minister of the Provisional Islamic Government of Iran: Following repeated complaints against Mr Hasan Nazih, managing director of the NIOC, which have been received by the office of the Islamic revolution public prosecutor, please issue the necessary instructions for Mr Nazih to report to the office of the public prosecutor within 24 hours. Mr Nazih is summoned to answer charges. In issuing your instructions, please bear the earlier notification in mind. May I thank you in advance for your cooperation.

[Signed] The public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic, 28 September 1979.

Nazih Disappears

NC301057 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 30 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Sept 30 (AFP)--National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) President Hasan Nazih, summoned to appear before Iran's revolutionary prosecutor general yesterday, has disappeared.

Mr. Nazih, who has not been officially relieved of his duties, had been ordered to appear before the prosecutor, Sheikh Al Ghodussi, to answer accusations from the country's Moslem clergy that he has acted against Islam and the nation. His wife told AFP by telephone today that she did not know where her husband was. Their home was being watched by Revolutionary Guards and their telephone was being tapped, she added.

Mrs. Nazih said Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan had phoned and asked her to tell her husband to go to the prosecutor's office as quickly as possible.

Her husband had himself phoned the prime minister's office, she added, but there was no official confirmation of this.

The prosecutor's office meanwhile said that a meeting had been arranged between the prosecutor and Hodjatoleslam Mehdi Echragei, son-in-law of the country's religious strongman Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. Hodjatoleslam Echragei is one of Mr. Nazih's main critics.

Iranian radio and television have made no comment on the Nazih affair. The country's Revolutionary Council, a religious body that parallels the government, has not yet approved a cabinet reshuffle and the creation of an oil industry ministry announced last Friday.

The creation of this ministry has been seen here as a concession to the country's Moslem religious hierarchy insofar as it tended to sideline Mr. Nazih.

ANSA REPORTS BAZARGAN INTERVIEW WITH ITALIAN DAILY

AU010845 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Rome, October 1 (ANSA)--"If I say that I am in command, this is not true. If I say Khomeyni alone is in command, this is not exactly so. If I say a lot of people are in command, this is not clear".

This is the reply Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan gave to Oriana Fallaci, of the Milan daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA in an exclusive interview published over the weekend, to the question "how much does your government count?".

"My role is weak", the prime minister added, "from an official point of view, the government is (?in) command. From an ideological and revolutionary point of view, (spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeyni is in command".

Speaking of the not always easy relations with the spiritual leader, Bazargan said, "Even when he overrules me with his orders, with his letters, his communiques, even when he uses government channels to exercise his authority, and he does this often, too often, even when he bombards me with his imperious advice, he does not have dictatorial intentions".

According to the prime minister, Khomeyni has never been a real politician. I wonder, in fact, if he understood that he had launched a revolution.

In brief, Bazargan said that his relations with Khomeyni are, "from the human point of view, good. I like him and he likes me, despite his defects and his upsetting opinion changing. He is still the one who led us to ousting the most powerful monarch in the world, he is the one who keeps us united...however, from the political point of view, our relations are difficult, very difficult, we move ahead thanks to our contrasts".

Commenting on the leftist opposition, the government leader said that "the revolution also led to their freedom and, as long as they limit themselves to peacefully voicing opinions of ideologies, no one touches them".

With respect to the recent shutdown of many newspapers in Iran, Bazargan said, "Considering the particular historical moment in which we are living, there were good reasons for banning those papers".

"The truth of what happened in Kurdistan has never been told, nor has it ever been explained that we were forced to intervene so that national unity would not fall apart. (The Kurds) did not want just autonomy, they wanted to split off from Iran", he said.

According to Bazargan, "The dominion of the clergy took hold at a time when priests should have been replaced by laymen, and it was the laymen's fault. If those of us of the freedom movement, those who believe in God and in Islam, but not in the clergy, had been more careful, if we had acted as a party, this mess would never have happened".

In reply to the final question, "Are you afraid of being killed?", Bazargan said, "It could happen. Yes, that possibility exists, even if I am not at all willing to let myself be eaten by wolves. What do you want me to say? The life of every man is in the hands of Allah".

KHOMAYNI SPEAKS TO NIOC DELEGATION

LD281350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Workers and clerical staff of the National Iranian Oil Company were received last night by Imam Khomeyni in Qom. They explained the difficulties and the existing shortcomings in the national oil company, and the leader of the revolution then made a speech as follows: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. I should first thank the workers and staff of the oil company who served and rendered assistance to the Islamic movement and who were an effective organ in the success of the Islamic movement. I beseech God almighty for the health and success of all of you. I know that the center you work in is one of the most sensitive centers for us and for the government. [passage indistinct]

As a result, I recently felt it necessary that Ayatollah Eshraqy and a delegation should go and investigate the situation. This they did and reported on the problem to me. Now if you have any proof, any document that [words indistinct], you should hand them in to Mr Eshraqy, about the works of this man of which I might not be informed and the things he should not have done but has not. Documents about such deeds should be gathered so that, God willing, he can be tried. Of course, we do not bear any ill will toward anybody. All we want is to solve all the problems we face in Iran according to Islam, having the interests of the country in mind.

The country should be governed according to Islam and its interests. [word indistinct]. Whoever can work toward this aim has the right to do so. It is right that he should remain in his post. But if, God forbid, he benefits personally from his work or has committed treason, then if he has reasons for it [words indistinct], you rest assured that we will not ignore NIOC and you. Following the investigations that these gentlemen have pointed to we will, God willing, find a [word indistinct] and find a solution for them if we maintain our faith.

Although [words indistinct] and I have not had the full reports yet, but if I find out that there has been treason [words indistinct] there is a court and he will be tried and punished accordingly. [passage indistinct]

May God assist you in your work, [words indistinct]. The work is yours, the country is yours, your endeavors are for the good of your own nation. It is not like the past when others stole our resources and benefited from them. [passage indistinct]

KHOMEYNI WARNS AGAINST 'DRIED-UP' VERSION OF ISLAM

LD290956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday, a group of ulema from the eastern districts of Tehran met with Imam Khomeyni, who made a speech. The leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran said in part:

Whenever I look at these bright faces and these divine [word indistinct] I feel overjoyed. I hope that at this time when our needs are greatest, we can represent Islam as it really is to the world, and succeed in doing so, as you have hitherto. All my anxiety is that we, the clergy, who should act according to our holy duties and guard Islam as it really is, should give cause to those who want to oppose us, as you have observed they do.

Recently, they have produced a pamphlet alleging that the clergy are opportunists. The clergy, whom you claim are monopolists, pulled you out of monopolistic restrictions. They have advanced this movement, with the help of Islam and the clergy and the Muslim nation, to this point. But you, instead of thanking them for bringing you back to Iran from abroad, those of you were living abroad and did not dare to enter Iran, you ignore the endeavors of our nation led by the clergy who brought you back to Iran and who gave you an opportunity to talk instead of being silent, and to resharpen your broken pens. You do not thank them and say that you fear the clergy and what they might do to the nation.

Our nation is such that, when it comes to elections for the council of experts, it chooses the clergy or those who think like the clergy. Otherwise, there are people who understand that you should enter the council in order to implement Islamic principles you expect people to elect you who do not believe in Islam, or if they do it is the sort of dried-up Islam that does not want anything to do with the affairs of the country.

Continuing, Imam Khomeyni said: You gentlemen, and all the clergy and Iranian ulema, are placed in a sensitive situation. If an evil deed is observed among one of your young people, those who are sitting there are watching in case Islam is victorious. [sentence as heard] These are the people who start writing and say that these are your doings. We, the clergy, have a divine and religious duty, and that is to maintain the honor of Islam and that of the Islamic movement.

I, who am only a student of Islam, and you gentlemen who are participating in this affair, share the idea that we should maintain the good face of Islam. This depends upon watching our steps. The leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran went on: Today is the [word indistinct] of Islam, lest it be buried under our feet. Do not imagine that if the clergy of Islam are defeated in this movement, it is one that will continue to the end. [sentence as heard] We should implement Islam as it really is so that everyone understands what is meant by Islam. We should try, God willing, to fulfill this promise, so that Islam is actually presented and realized abroad. I hope that you gentlemen will be successful.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR MUSLIM UNITY, ATTACKS ISRAEL

LD291428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] The leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran has addressed a message to all the pilgrims of the haj from all the Muslim countries of the world:

Dear brothers and sisters, in which ever country you are, defend your national and Islamic honor. Defend the Muslim nations and countries without any reservation against your enemies, namely the United States and international Zionism and the superpowers of East and West, and expose their cruelties.

Dear Muslim brothers and sisters, you are well aware that all our spiritual and financial interests are plundered by the superpowers of the East and West and that they leave us in poverty and political, economic, cultural and military dependence. Come to your senses and discover your Islamic character. Do not submit to suppression and expose doomed conspiracies of the international world dominators led by the United States.

Today, the Kiblah [where Muslims face when praying, usually it refers to Mecca but here Jerusalem] of Muslims is occupied by Israel--this cancerous tumor of the Middle East. Today, it crushes our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers with all its might and sheds their blood. Today, Israel is spreading division using satanic means. It is imperative that every Muslim equips himself against Israel. Today, our Muslim African countries are suffering under the reign of the United States and other foreign powers and their subservient countries. Today, Muslim Africa is raising its oppressed cries louder than ever before. The philosophy of haj should answer to these cries.

Today, the world of Islam is imprisoned in the hands of the United States. You should carry a message of God to the Muslims of the world: The message that except for God, you should not be enslaved by any other. You Muslims of the world and you followers of the school of monotheism, the secret of all the problems of the Muslim countries is the difference of expression and lack of coordination. The secret of victory is unity of expression and the creation of harmony.

I pray to God for the glory of Islam and Muslims and the unity of expression of the Muslims of the world. God bless the Prophet and the imams and all the Muslims.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 29 September.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES MILITARY PERSONNEL 28 SEP

LD292213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] A group of officers and military personnel of the ETKA organization [not further identified] were received yesterday afternoon by Imam Khomeyni. At this meeting Imam Khomeyni said: [read by announcer]

One difference between the Islamic Republic and the corrupt monarchic regime of the past is that under the latter, the leading government officials were corrupt and that was why they were afraid of the nation. Whenever Mohammad Reza passed through a street, all the houses in that street and the neighboring areas were occupied and searched by the security organization. He was always afraid of the nation.

"But under the Islamic regime, the Islamic Prophet, peace be upon him, would, during his lifetime, sit with the people in the mosque and the people too would sit all around him so that it was not clear who was the Prophet. Their mosque too would have a wall not higher than the height of an individual or perhaps less. Now that a slight breeze of Islam has arrived in Iran, you saw during the Kordestan issue that the people from all corners--not only the servicemen or the revolution guards but the people from the street and the bazaar and the women--came here asking for permission to go to Kordestan. I said no, it was not necessary for you to go. And had we not stopped them at the time, they all would have moved and gone to Kordestan. However, the need did not arise. Thanks be to God, the army itself and the Revolution Guards settled the issue.

What was this for? The reason was that the people see that their government does not wish to persecute and offend.

On the other hand, there is the matter of the holy war for construction which received enthusiastic participation by all. These are issues by which we ought to learn: when the issues became Islamic and national, works are done for the people themselves; all the people cooperate willingly and from the bottom of their hearts. I hope that we and you will be able to join hands and all be supportive of each other, be servants of Islam and servants of God almighty for the construction of the country and the protection of the country from its enemies."

KHOMEYNI SENDS ENVOY TO LEBANON 30 SEP

LD301310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by Imam Khomeyni: His Great Eminence Seqat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Sajjadi Esfahani: With regard to your knowledge of the war-ridden inhabitants of Lebanon and your familiarity with the conditions of that region, it is necessary for you to go there and investigate the conditions of the oppressed people of the region and familiarize yourself and for the [words indistinct] make a report, so that God willing, action will be taken by the government. I ask God to keep the hands of the enemies from Islamic countries and the success of all toward the conquest of Islam.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

COUNCIL OF EXPERTS APPROVES FIVE CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLES

LD291858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Five more principles of the constitution were passed by the Council of Experts at their meeting this afternoon. Our correspondent reports from the Council of Experts:

According to principle 66 of the constitution, which was ratified by the Council of Experts at their meeting today--the vote was 50 in favor, 6 against and 8 abstentions--the establishment of martial law is forbidden. In times of war and similar emergency situations, the government is entitled to enact the necessary restrictions temporarily with the approval of the National Consultative Assembly. But in no circumstances may the period thereof exceed 30 days. If after 30 days the conditions that necessitated these restrictions remain unchanged, the government is dutybound to seek a renewal of its authority from the Majlis.

At today's open session of the Council of Experts, which was held under the chairmanship of Dr Beheshti, five more principles of the constitution were debated and approved.

According to principle 68--which was ratified with 55 votes for, 1 vote against and 6 abstentions--the employment of foreign experts by the government is forbidden except when required, but it must be approved by the National Consultative Assembly. On the basis of principle 64, state buildings and property that are regarded as national treasures are not transferrable to others unless so approved by the National Consultative Assembly, and then only when the treasure does not belong to any individual. This principle was approved with 56 votes for, 6 abstentions and no opposition.

According to principle 65, international treaties and protocols as well as other such agreements entered into by the government must be approved by the National Consultative Assembly. Principle 61 of the draft constitution was approved with no change. Principle 65 was approved by a vote of 55 in favor, 3 against and 5 abstentions.

Another principle that was approved--by 60 votes for, 1 vote against and two abstentions--was principle 69: whenever a deputy submits question to a responsible minister on a matter that lies within the scope of the minister's responsibility, the minister is required to reply. The reply must not be delayed for more than 10 days, unless the delay is properly justified and is approved by the National Consultative Assembly.

The Council of Experts will continue its work tomorrow afternoon.

More Articles Adopted

LD302150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] In accordance with article 70 of the constitution, which was approved at today's open session of the Council of Experts with 58 votes in favor, 2 votes against and 3 abstentions, Majlis deputies may censure the Council of Ministers or any individual minister as they deem necessary.

The censure motion may be debated in the Majlis if it is introduced by at least 10 Majlis deputies. The Council of Ministers or the minister against whom the censure motion is directed must appear in Majlis within 10 days after the introduction of the motion and respond and seek a vote of confidence from the Majlis. If the Majlis returns a vote of no confidence, the Council of Ministers or the minister against whom the censure motion is directed will be dismissed. If the Council of Ministers or the minister concerned fail to appear in the Majlis to respond to a motion of censure, the deputies will provide the necessary explanations relating to the motion of censure and if the Majlis deems it appropriate it will declare a vote of no confidence. In either case, the prime minister or the minister against whom the motion of censure is directed may not become a member in a Council of Ministers formed immediately after the vote of no confidence.

This afternoon's open session was the 35th session of the council for the final review of the constitution. The session, which began at 1500 under the chairmanship of Dr Beheshti, ended at 1800 after discussion and approval of four articles of the draft constitution. In accordance with article 71, Majlis deputies, in pursuing their duties, are entirely free to express their views and cast their votes. They may not be arrested or prosecuted for the views they express or votes they cast. This principle was approved with 58 votes in favor, three abstentions and no opposition.

The Council of Ministers, after being formed and introduced, must obtain a vote of confidence from the Majlis before proceeding any further. While in operation the Government may also seek a vote of confidence from the Majlis involving important and controversial issues. This text of article 72 was approved with 59 votes in favor, 1 vote against and 4 abstentions. Article 73 was also approved, with 55 votes in favor, 2 votes against and 11 abstentions. The principle states: Anyone who has a complaint against the work of the Majlis or the executive or the judiciary may submit his complaint to the Majlis in writing. The Majlis is required to investigate the complaint and supply an adequate response and, in cases in which the complaint concerns the executive or the judiciary, to demand investigations and adequate responses from them, and to announce the outcome within a reasonable period of time and make the announcement publicly if the matter concerns the public.

TEHRAN: U.S. CHARGE MEETS INTERIOR MINISTER SABBAGHIAN

LD302014 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the American Embassy in Tehran today met with Minister of Interior Hashem Sabbaghian. Following the meeting Sabbaghian told Iran's PARS NEWS AGENCY that the charge d'affaires had expressed his country's (?support) for the national integrity and internal independence of Iran. Sabbaghian further said that he criticized the recent executions following the public amnesty of Imam Khomeyni, which in response he had said that the government of the Islamic republic believes the verdicts of the Revolution Courts are based on truth and because the Islamic laws are more progressive than the human rights laws, therefore, we do not care what the human rights say in this case. [sentence as heard] Some months ago several well-known imperialist elements, such as Senator Jacob Javits, a well-known American Zionist, had protested against the execution of Amir 'Abbas Hoveyda who was the prime minister to implement imperialistic goals in Iran for 13 years.

VIENNA RADIO INTERVIEW WITH FINANCE MINISTER ARDALAN

AU281455 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU

[Erhart Hutter report summarizing his interview with Iranian Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance 'Ali Ardalan in Vienna on 27 September 1979]

[Text] Naturally, energy was the central topic in the interview about Iranian economic policy last night; or, more accurately, oil and natural gas policy. First, about the problem of natural gas: As of 1981 Iran was to have delivered some 12 billion cubic meters of natural gas to the Soviet Union via a new gas pipeline. The Russians were subsequently to pass on 10 billion cubic meters to Western Europe. Of this, Austria with a current annual consumption of more than 3 billion cubic meters, was to have received some 1.8 billion cubic meters. This large project has been halted for the time being, but thus far nobody has been in a position to state precisely whether the project has been abandoned altogether, whether it has fallen victim to the general disorders for the time being, or whether plans already exist for the future of this super deal initiated by the shah. Here the slim, about 60-year old man with the thick spectacles provided a final clarification: The project has been shelved for the time being. It will be resumed at a later time--when, he did not yet know precisely. The national Iranian gas corporation has not terminated the contract with the West European consortium consisting of the Ruhr Gas Ag, the Gas de France and the OEMV corporations, and evidently will not terminate it either. Minister Ardalan who, as a matter of fact, refused to have his interview taped, stated the reasons for this:

For Iran this contract is first and foremost a contract with the Soviet Union. The Russians would have delivered a complete steel industry in return for the natural gas. The Russians, so the minister said, would have paid by way of the industrial plants: Much less to the Iranians for their gas than they would have received from the Western Europeans in terms of hard currency, a deal that is unfavorable for Iran. Gas prices were going up constantly, after all, and why one should assume long-term obligations if, for the time being, money for building the gas pipeline is not available and if one does not yet need the receipts from the gas exports.

From the problem of proceeds from energy exports, the interview switched to oil policy. In the time of the shah, Iran's daily exports totalled more than 6 million barrels, of 159 liters each. Since oil production was slowly resumed early this year, extraction is being generally listed as totaling some 4 billion barrels daily, 700,000 barrels being earmarked for Iran's own consumption. To the question as to whether Tehran wants to keep up this output, Minister Ardalan stated: Yes, receipts from the export of 3.3 million barrels daily are adequate to cover the country's financial needs. More was not needed. After all, the purchasing power of the oil revenues was being undermined by the slump of the dollar exchange rate and inflation and, in this case, oil in the ground is much more valuable than insecure investments of money.

Ardalan left no doubt that, as before, Iran wants to promote development projects. He emphasized agriculture and heavy industry. Naturally, we must import a great deal, he explained; hence it is out of the question that Iran would want to isolate itself from other countries.

Finally, there came the question about relations with Austria. Minister Ardalan turned out to be well-informed about the fact that his country is the second most important market for Austria outside of Europe. Austria's exports prior to the revolution totaled some 2.5 billion schillings.

The Iranian minister of economic affairs and finance pointed out that all projects contracted with Austrian firms would be continued. This involves, in essence, building projects. In addition, Ardalan conveyed the idea that as before, Austria is welcome as a trade partner.

AYATOLLAH MONTAZERI NOTES POLITICAL NATURE OF ISLAM

LD281602 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0830 GMT on 28 September carries a recording of a talk given by Ayatollah Montazeri at Tehran University before the Friday prayers on 28 September. Montazeri begins by noting the wrong idea entertained by some people about the distinction between religion and politics. He says that this idea was imported into Iran from the West. He says that in the West this idea is acceptable because the people were oppressed by the popes, and also because in the Gospels, which are not the genuine Gospels of Christ, the people are told to render to God what is God's and to render to Caesar what is Caesar's, but in Islam religion and politics are combined and the congregational prayers constitute one of the symbols of the intertwining of religion and politics. He points out that the other manifestation of the unity of the material and spiritual worlds and the unity of the entire Islamic community in the world is the pilgrimage to Mecca where Muslims from all over the world meet to become familiar with each other's problems and can strengthen the feelings of unity among themselves.

Thus, Montazeri says, the congregational prayer is one of the most powerful means of uniting the people against former regime; the other unifying force among all Muslims is the pilgrimage to Mecca. He says: "In Mecca Muslims from various countries gather together to convene an Islamic congress, so that the Muslims may be informed about each others' conditions. There you can meet Muslims from Lebanon, Muslims from Palestine, Afghan Muslims, Muslims from the Philippines, from Thailand, from the Soviet Union, Muslims from all over the world. You meet them, you talk to them, you ask them what their needs are, what their problems are, what kind of assistance they need. This is the philosophy of pilgrimage: if you can, you give them assistance; if they can, they render you assistance.

"Assistance is not only verbal. One day at the orders of our great leader, His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, we declared a day as Jerusalem Day. It meant that all Muslims should stand up with their thoughts directed at Jerusalem. But it is not sufficient that we merely came out with some slogans on that particular day in favor of Jerusalem. Words are the prerequisites of deeds. Do you know what is happening to the Muslims in the south of Lebanon? Do you know what is happening to the Palestinian refugees? Do you know what problems are being faced by your Muslim brothers in Afghanistan? Are you aware of the condition of 6 million Muslims in the Philippines? Are we going to go to their assistance? Or are we going to jeopardize their interests instead of assisting them? These are our duties. Jerusalem Day was only a slogan which was to be followed by deeds. During your pilgrimage you can get in touch with Muslims from other countries and find out about their needs. You can also explain to them the Iranian revolution and the progress which has come about in Iran, and the peculiarities of this revolution. In this way they can take a gift from you to their countries, and you in turn can bring a gift from them to your country. In brief, the holy religion of Islam is entirely political.

Some 1400 years ago Islam founded the demonstrations and world congresses which have now assumed great importance in the world. You remember that during the satanic period, when people wanted to hold a gathering or organize a demonstration, they had to make great use of radio, television, newspapers, announcements and exhortations so that they could gather a number of people together. But 1400 years ago, the holy Prophet founded such great demonstrations and congresses in the name of God and in the name of Islam, in the name of prayer, in the name of the Friday congregational prayer, and in the name of pilgrimage, which is another form of worship. We should make use of such gatherings and benefit from them. Therefore, the holy religion of Islam is not only a religion of worship, it is also mixed up with politics. Political matters are combined with Islam."

Montazeri concludes by listing some traditions connected with congregational prayers, demonstrating that such prayers are meant to be used as a political weapon.

SECURITY FORCES ORDERED TO ARREST MONTAZERI'S SON

NC301238 Paris AFP in English 1154 30 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Sept 30 (AFP)--Iranian security forces have been ordered to arrest Sheikh Mohammed Montazeri, son of Tehran's religious leader Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, it was learned today.

A warrant for the Sheikh's arrest was issued some time ago after he tried to seize control of an aircraft to fly to Libya. The Justice Ministry however granted the sheikh permission to leave for visits to Libya and France early this month.

On his return the sheikh was allowed to travel in the provinces where he addressed crowds in various towns including Mashad, Esfahan and Shiraz.

BAKHTIAR SAYS KHOMEYNI REGIME WILL COLLAPSE IN 6-7 MONTHS

NC301548 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 30 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Paris, Sept 30, (AFP)--Former prime minister of Iran Shapur Bakhtiar in a radio interview broadcast forecast today the collapse of the Khomeyni regime within six or seven months.

Iran, he said, was facing possible catastrophic economic consequences as a result of the recent dismissal of Iranian National Oil Company President Hassan Nazih.

Khomeynism would collapse largely because of the bad economic situation in which Iran is plunged, he said. National production has gone down by nearly two-thirds. We now live without production, without work. There are three-and-a-half million unemployed more or less known and registered, Mr. Bakhtiar said.

One day, he said, because of clashes between Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and oil company leaders, everything will immediately come to a halt.

Mr. Bakhtiar, who was the shah's last prime minister, reminded listeners that when he took over the government in January for his brief premiership, his first condition was that the sovereign, who did not wish to leave, should get out of the country.

One of his predecessors as prime minister, Mr. Abbas Hoveyda, was executed on April 7 after a brief trial.

In a reference to the current wave of executions in Iran, where nearly 600 people have reportedly been shot by firing squad since the February takeover by the Ayatollah Khomeyni, Mr. Bakhtiar said that Mr. Hoveyda would also have gone on trial if he had remained in the premiership.

I am not a judge but as far as I'm concerned if I had had to vote, I would have voted for Mr. Hoveyda's death, Mr. Bakhtiar said.

Mr. Bakhtiar, who described himself as a social-democrat, asserted that the shah's rule in Iran had been replaced by that of another dictator.

The Ayatollah Khomeyni's rule did not represent a revolution added the former premier, who is now living in exile in France. But he was not planning to form a government-in-exile, he said.

He expressed his opposition to the repression in Kurdistan. The Kurdish people should have a great deal of autonomy and so should all the other minority peoples in Iran, but within the framework of national unity, Mr. Bakhtiar said.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMY PURGE

LD302020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1708 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Press review on defense minister's comments]

[Text] In an interview with KEYHAN, Defense Minister Chamran, the loyal and faithful man of the Islamic revolution of Iran, has said: I always prefer to fight like a soldier, rather than become a minister or something. I have always felt that I could be of more help in anonymity; to sacrifice myself in achieving the objective. This is better than being talked about as a dignitary or prominent personality.

In response to a question about his first measures as defense minister and his priorities, Chamran said: As far as I am concerned, the most important issue which must be addressed in the Defense Ministry, an issue that will be resolved, is the question of a purge in the army. Another important issue related to this purge, an issue which will be dealt with in some detail later, is the need to change the existing system in the army: This must be changed. As far as we are concerned, the existing order is an order created and tailored by the satanic regime. Our present revolutionary conditions warrant a change in this order so that the army may be brought into line with revolutionary requirements.

Chamran also said: In the early stages of the revolution I felt that there was no need for an army, that the existence of the Corps of Revolution Guards would be adequate. I reasoned that the satanic era was over, that Iran is no longer the imperialists' policeman in the Middle East, and that it has no intention of attacking anyone. Consequently, I believed that there was no need for an army and armed forces which might become involved in major clashes. Unfortunately, during the past few months, our bitter experience with regard to ominous plots hatched by the colonialists has showed that even if we do not wish to have anything to do with others, they will not leave us alone.

Therefore, we will never be able to survive without a strong army.

While the colonialists continue to inundate Iran with heavy and light weapons from abroad, any request to abolish the army is senseless. Therefore, we need the army, but an army which conforms to our Islamic standards as well as our revolution's rules, an army which can meet our present requirements.

In response to a question on whether the purge will take place at high or low levels, the defense minister said: The purge will take place at the very top. At later stages it will embrace lower levels. Dr Chamran also said that the purge will be of an Islamic and revolutionary nature.

When asked about the changes in the army and the pattern that will be applied in order to realize the revolution's needs, Dr Chamran said: We will not follow the example of any army in the world. Obviously, we will study the present situation of the various armies in the world. However, we will not imitate them blindly. Instead, we will base the army on our country's culture, history and traditions.

When asked whether a decision to purchase some of our arms from other countries would result in dependence, Chamran replied: A great many of our aircraft and helicopters are made in the United States. The Iranian Government will attempt to purchase required parts free of any conditions. However, should the purchase of parts of these weapons be dependent on political conditions, Iran will forego the purchase of all its weapons and secure other things from another source.

TWO SAVAK OFFICIALS EXECUTED; TWO OTHERS IMPRISONED

LD282332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The spokesman for the Central Islamic Revolution Court announced tonight: According to the verdict of the first branch of the court, two officials of the dreaded defunct SAVAK have been sentenced to death and two more to imprisonment.

Those condemned to death are: Ahmad Kamali, known as Jalali, an investigator and torturer attached to the so-called antiterrorist committee and Abolqasem Eftekhari, son of Ali Asghar, head of the internal security operations in the cities of Baneh and Damavand. The verdict was carried out at 2230 tonight.

CONTINUING UNREST IN MAHABAD NOTED 28 SEP

LD281757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali met last night with Imam Khomeyni and reported on the situation in the western part of the country. He said: All the western regions of the country including Saqqez, Baneh, Sardasht, Marivan and Paveh are calm, but the anti-Islamic activities of the Democratic Party are still visible in Mahabad.

He said: Counterrevolutionary elements write anti-Islamic slogans on walls and prevent the opening of the bazaar, threatening people with handgrenades. At about 1000 last Wednesday morning, two members of the Revolution Guards Corps were savagely mutilated: their eyes were gouged out, and then they were killed remorselessly. Yesterday two soldiers of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran were kidnapped.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali also said: According to precise information received, the Mahabad Democrats are waiting to welcome reinforcements from Israel in Mahabad and have even prepared placards welcoming them.

But the revolutionary movement of the Islamic Army of Iran neutralized their conspiracies and proved that the nation of Iran will never allow a second Israel to be formed by the mercenary Democrats in the region.

He said: Last night four subservient elements were sentenced to death at the Islamic Revolution Court of Mahabad, and the sentence was carried out immediately. About 30 others were sentenced to prison and exile in Shiraz, Kazerun and Kerman.

ABADAN-KHORRAMSHAHR MICROWAVE TOWER BLOWN UP

LD301304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Following an explosion at the microwave station, telecommunications between Abadan and Khorramshahr with the rest of the country have been cut off as of last night. Here is a report on the incident:

The telephone and telecommunication link between the towns of Abadan and Khorramshahr and other towns of the country is cut off. Following this incident the telecommunication office of Khuzestan province announced that the microwave station in Baft, situated 40 km from Ahvas and Khorramshahr, was blown up at about 2400 last night. As a result of the explosion the antenna pylon, which is about 70 m high, was toppled and damaged the station building and the telecommunication equipment and cut off the telecommunication link between Abadan and Khorramshahr and other points of our country. At 0200 this morning, the general manager and the deputy of intercity telecommunication affairs went to the location and inspected the situation and discussed the possible ways for the reconnection of the telephone and telegraph link between the two cities and the rest of the country. On contact with the minister of post and telegraph and the general manager of the Iranian Telecommunication Company, a group of technicians was dispatched. This group is now repairing the microwave station in Baft.

The general telecommunication office in Khuzestan also announced that they hope that by this afternoon the residents of Abadan and Khorramshahr will be able to contact the rest of the country by this carrier and as soon as the abovementioned station is ready to operate, it will be announced by the public media.

TEHRAN REPORTS ARMS DISTRIBUTOR EXECUTED 28 SEP

LD282044 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr sentenced to death Naji Asad Rashedi on charges of distribution of arms among antirevolutionaries and having direct contact with foreign countries as well as provocation of youth against the Islamic Republic Government of Iran. The verdict of the court was carried out this morning.

AFGHANISTAN

REBELS REPORTEDLY ATTACK SOVIET EMBASSY, SEVER ROADWAYS

LD292027 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Office of the Islamic Movement of Afghanistan has announced that the Muslim militants of Afghanistan have recently gained victories in their battles with the government forces. According to the same report, Muslim militants managed to seize Kabul and Mazar expressways which are of strategic importance. At the present time traffic is halted in this expressway [as heard], and the roads leading to Qandahar and Herat have been blocked by the Muslim militants who have seized part of the road located near the Soviet-Afghan border.

The Office of the Islamic Movement of Afghanistan has also reported that the commander of the military police of Kabul was killed by Muslim militants. The same report says that the Muslim militants, in an invasion of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, had killed six embassy employees. It (?says) during a severe battle which broke out between pro-Taraki and pro-Amin communists over the bringing down of Taraki's pictures in the financial administration office of Herat, the police chief of Herat as well as four pro-Amin communists were killed.

DEMONSTRATION AT USSR EMBASSY PROTESTS AID TO AFGHANISTAN

BK281251 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 28 Sep 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Sep (AFP)--Over 200 students, who included Afghan, Palestinian and Indians, today staged a noisy demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy here calling for an end to the Russian aid to the "Khalqi regime in Afghanistan".

The demonstrators, including girls, shouted pro-Islamic and anti-Russian and anti-Amin slogans. The hour-long demonstration was organised by the Islamic Association of Patriotic Afghans.

In a letter addressed to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, the students called for the stopping of Russian aid to the "Khalqi regime in Afghanistan". They expressed pain at the genocide in their country and urged Mr Brezhnev to reconsider his government's policy of arming and supporting the Khalqi regime.

A Soviet Embassy employee refused to accept the letter saying "we only take official letters".

SHAH WALI MEETS WITH GROMYKO, FISCHER AT UN

LD281758 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dr Shah Wali, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who is in New York attending the 34th UN General Assembly session, today met with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

At this meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, talks were held on matters concerning Afghan-USSR relations which are making good progress. Andrey Gromyko said at this meeting that the USSR will consistently support the struggle of the people of Afghanistan in consolidating the (?achievements) of the Great Savr Revolution, and in putting into effect progressive social and economic reforms. Gromyko emphasized that the Soviet Union is opposed to all forms of interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

Dr Shah Wali expressed pleasure at the assistance of the Soviet Union to the DRA. The two sides discussed all international issues, especially issues relating to the current UN General Assembly session.

According to another report, Dr Shah Wali has also had a meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the UN General Assembly headquarters, with whom he discussed matters relating to the 34th UN General Assembly session.

MINISTER OF MINES LEAVES FOR ISTANBUL CONFERENCE

GF301800 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industries, left for Turkey today at the head of a delegation attending the roundtable conference of the ministers of industries of the developing countries, which will convene in Istanbul.

Ministers of industries from 37 countries will be participating in this conference, which is being organized by UNIDO with the cooperation of the Turkish Government with the aim of recognizing and determining specific areas of industry and encouraging cooperation among the developing countries.

PDPA KABUL COMMITTEE MEETS, ELECTS PRESIDUM

LD282233 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] The party organization for Kabul city met this afternoon under the chairmanship of the branch secretary, Asadollah Amin. The meeting unanimously endorsed the resolution of the 16 September extraordinary plenary meeting of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, and the Khalqi message of Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister. A resolution to this effect was passed.

"The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr Asadollah Amin, secretary of the party committee for Kabul city. At the proposal of the deputy to the secretary of the committee, participants in the meeting unanimously elected the Presidium of the (?active session) of the Kabul city party organization. The Presidium is composed of representatives from the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Kabul city committee, the party branch for Kabul University precinct, the party branch for the 12th municipal district of Kabul, the workers union, the Khalqi Women's Organization, the Directorate of Political Affairs of the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan, and university professors. The following were elected members of the Presidium:

"Associate Prof Dr 'Abdorrashi Jalili, member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of agriculture and land reform, representing the PDPA Central Committee; Faqir Mohammad Faqir, minister of the interior and Mohammad Salem Mas'udi, minister of education and training, representing the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Dr Asadollah Amin, secretary of the Kabul municipal committee, representing the city party committee; Dr Mahmud, secretary and representative of the party branch for the 12th District; Dr Ghani Wasiq, secretary and representative of the Kabul University party precinct; Khalil Mawj, representing the "workers union;

"'Aziza 'Aziz, chair person of the Khalqi Women's Organization and director of middle school programs of the Ministry of Public Health, representing the Khalqi Women's Organization; Lt Col Mohammad Hashem, representing the Directorate of Political Affairs of the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan; Mohammad Hosayn Helali, representing the academic staff of the university."

After the election of the presidium, Dr 'Abdorrashi Jalili and some other members of the presidium gave speeches in support of the resolutions of the plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. The meeting was held at the auditorium of the Esteqlal Lycee in Kabul.

AMIN APPOINTS SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR DEFENSE OF REVOLUTION

GF291745 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Sep 79

[Text] Decree No 4, 29 September 1979, by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

Pursuant to the decision of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee regarding the formation of the National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution in the DRA, I designate Comrade Abdolhakim Shara'i Jowzjani chairman and Comrades Sediq 'Alemyar, Khial Mohammad Katawazi, Asadollah Amin and Mohammad Piroz members of the commission for the formation of the National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution in the DRA.

The commission is charged with preparing the preliminaries for the formation of the General Assembly of the National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution according to the resolution of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee.

The commission for the formation of the National Organization for the Defense of the Great Sawr Revolution in the DRA will survey and check the credentials of delegates.

This decree will go into effect as of its date of issuance and will be published in the official gazette.

AMIN ORDERS RENOVATION OF MOSQUES, THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

GF301730 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Sep 79 GF

[Text] On orders of Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, all mosques and theological schools will be renovated, decorated and painted. Ulema, religious preachers and imams of mosques of the capital and provinces welcomed this benevolent order of the commander of the Great Sawr Revolution and wished for the blossoming of our beloved country under the leadership of the Khalq Party and government.

230 MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED BY AMIN

GF281750 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 Sep 79 GF

[Text] On order of Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and based on the slogan "Security, Legality, and Justice", another 230 prisoners have been released by the commission investigating the status of prisoners.

A reliable source, in announcing the decision, said: The commission met for 2 days and carefully reviewed a number of dossiers of persons who had been arrested since the start of the Great Saur Revolution and kept in prison without any solid reasons and without having their fate legally determined. As a result, 230 persons were released. Since the start of the commission's work, a total of 330 prisoners have been released from Kabul central prison, and the above commission's work is still in progress.

At the instruction of the president of the Revolutionary Council, results of the commission's work are daily referred to pertinent authorities.

150 More Prisoners Released

GF291800 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Consistent with the slogan "Security, Legality and Justice," as declared in the Khalqi message of the brave commander of the Great Saur Revolution, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, 108 prisoners in Konduz Province and 42 prisoners in Paktia Province were released today following an investigation into the status of prisoners by the authorized commission.

Further Releases

LD302238 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the slogan of "Legality, Security and Justice", declared in the Khalqi message of the great commander of the Great Saur Revolution, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, 180 prisoners in Qondozi and 42 prisoners in Gardez, of Paktia Province, were released from the prison today after assessment of their cases by the appointed committee.

700 PEOPLE REPORTEDLY RETURN FOLLOWING AMIN AMNESTY

LD301716 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1600 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Following the statement of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the full and complete amnesty granted by Hafizollah Amin, the heroic commander of the Great Saur Revolution, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, concerning our noble people who left their homes as the result of the hostile provocations of the enemies of the Great Saur Revolution, over 700 of these individuals today came to the governorate headquarters of Ghawr Province and enthusiastically declared their solidarity with the Khalqi government.

The governor of Ghawr welcomed these people and said during a speech: Our noble and patriotic people, under the slogan of "Security, Legality and Justice", are now marching free of fear in the direction of the lofty values of the Great Saur Revolution. Representatives of the individuals who left their homes as the result of the lies and provocations of the enemies of the Great Saur Revolution gave thanks for the full and complete amnesty granted by Hafizollah Amin.

AMIN ADDRESSES TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES 27 SEP

LD282244 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we now present to you the speech made by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to the elders, representatives and notables of the Afridi, Safi, Tor, Shinwar, Khogiani, Mohmand, Orekzi and [name indistinct] tribes at the Salamkhaneh Hall of People's House yesterday.

[Amin--begin recording] Our enemy is helping the parasites, the sardars, and the lackeys who have fled their homeland and fight against the homeland, who have left their own people and are opposing their own people. Our enemy is assisting these elements.

It is, however, a source of pride for us to have very good, very loyal and very honest friends in the world, friends who would not spare us any kind of help that we may ask and would (?give it) to us. We are proud to say that our neighbor country, the Soviet Union, while fully respecting our independence, our territory, our sacred values, our customs, our hard-working people, gives us with an abundant sense of fraternity whatever we can use and utilize for the defense of our homeland and gives us everything that we can use for the construction of our homeland. Hence, we are confident that our brothers and friends will give us--free of all conditions without any strings, free of interference and with complete honesty--everything that we can use and utilize for the defense and the construction of our homeland.

We have valiant and patriotic people like you who are defending the homeland at the fortresses and constructing the homeland, be it in the desert, in the mountains or the villages so that our homeland can become prosperous, free and independent in the future just as it has been throughout history. [applause] [end recording]

AMIN SPEAKS TO PAKTIA ELDERS ON FOREIGN OPPOSITION

Part I

LD290030 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] We now bring to you the highlights of the speech delivered by Hafizollah Amin, valorous commander of the Great Saur Revolution, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, while receiving a great number of elders and representatives of Loy Woleswalli of Khwast of Paktia Province at the Golkhaneh Palace of the People's House, on 23 September. Hafizollah Amin said:

Brave and extremely esteemed compatriots: I welcome you wholeheartedly and with great pride. It was astonishing for all toilers of the world, especially the toilers of this region, particularly the toiling brothers of Pakistan and Iran, that in Afghanistan where the tyrant rulers ruled for centuries, now the power is taken over by the workers, peasants and poor laborers. It was an unexpected event for all the toilers. Such event caused the surprise of everyone who knew Afghanistan. They were surprised: How come there was such knowledge, such unity and solidarity in Afghanistan and how the toilers realized their rights and that the enemies rule on them and plunder the fruits of their labor and then they decided to topple them and take over the control themselves?

Now that you have gained your rights is a cause of happiness for all toilers. All clap for it and express joy because they know that your move is to their interest. Your freedom entails their freedom. Whenever your independence has (?glittered) it is welcomed happily and hailed by all neighboring countries. Now that the workers, peasants and toiling laborers have taken power here, it has become a source of happiness and joy for the toilers and peasants and they were overwhelmed with joy, and now that this revolution has triumphed in Afghanistan, its light will inevitably reach them and will enlighten their tasks.

Dear compatriots: Today, all the toilers of Afghanistan are proud that from now on they live happily and have their destiny in their own hands. They are no longer worried about unemployment, hunger and oppression. They know that they build their country bravely with their own power and enjoy the fruits of their hard work. But unfortunately, as a result of plots of foreign enemies who have joined hands with the internal spongers of Afghanistan, our toiling people, who have been placed in the front, are barred from taking part in the construction of the country.

Those who made the enemy to flee were barred, by the sardars and tyrants, to realize their rights. I am sure you are well aware of the bravery of your fathers and forefathers and you are aware that whenever the Afghans and Britishers have fought, it was again your fathers and forefathers who laid their lives and sacrificed themselves. They attacked the enemy to safeguard the pride of Afghanistan but afterwards only a sardar, a sponger and a tyrant ruled the country and then he has forgot all about you. They ignored you intentionally because they feared that the power of people wanted the prosperity of the country. The power of the people wanted independence and finally the power of the people wanted the aliens to leave the country. Therefore, since they were the lackeys of the aliens and worked for the aliens, they feared the power of the people.

The Great Sawr Revolution was a radical revolution. It was another war and another struggle and this warm battle and struggle was carried out with the heroism and valor of your sons and brothers. It was carried out in such a way that now the sardars and tyrants cannot deceive the toilers who ruled them and thrived on their blood and fruits of labor. The voice of power of workers in Afghanistan made all the valor (?to move). All the toilers stood up and said now the country is theirs and they themselves built it. On the contrary, all the spongers and tyrants were panicked because they had two choices--either to work along with other toilers for construction of the country or leave Afghanistan of their fathers and forefathers. Thus, they fled Afghanistan and took refuge with the lackeys of enemies of your fathers and forefathers and from there they began aggression against Afghanistan.

You take a glance at the sacrifices of your fathers and forefathers and see which sardar has laid his life in the independence war and which tyrant and sponger has been killed. Wherever there are (?frightful) graves they belong to your toiling and brave fathers and forefathers. Today they carry out propaganda against your house; today they encroach on your rights and your house. We would have been happy if the enemy of the people had come forward and fought us but they put other toilers against you; no matter to which place they belong we believe that every toiler, whether in Pakistan or Iran, is our brother. He is **part** of our body and we want for him the same as we want for ourselves.

We want happiness for them like our own happiness, but it is the dollar, pound, (kaldar) and rial which deceives our toilers in Pakistan, Iran and other places and carries out propaganda among the toilers against us by use of these currencies. This is not new. Wherever in the world the power has been wrested by the toilers and the working class, revolution has taken place there, the spongers have been frightened. These spongers join hands and create such problems which you can see in some parts of our country. What they do, they in fact are sitting in places in foreign countries, continue merry-making and take pounds from their masters and spend half of them against us and another half on their merry-making. This is in the benefit of sardars, spongers and parasites.

We have the honor and feel proud that today we own our house. We also have the honor that we do not encroach on the rights of anyone. We are never in favor of war. We want peace, we need peace in the country so that we build our country in peace. If our house, our authority and our freedom is challenged and intrigues are hatched against us, we have no other course than to safeguard our honor, home and homeland. We have repeatedly said that we want good neighborliness with Pakistan. All the toilers of Pakistan are our brothers. We have invited His Excellency Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, and hope that he will come to Afghanistan and talk to us. His adviser, His Excellency Agha Shahi, has been invited by our foreign minister. He has promised to come to Afghanistan and talk to us. These talks will continue because we want peace.

We do not want aggression. We want good neighborly relations. We have always said that we want to talk to Iranian leaders and do whatever we can for the safeguarding of peace and we recommend peace. The fanatic leaders of Iran rebuff us and boast. The peace-seeking of the heroic people of Afghanistan is full of sincerity, bravery and truth. Nobody should misuse authority and nobody should wait for the recurrence of the same old sardari, (khankhani) and feudalist regime through which the blood of the toilers was sucked and they got used to rule them. Those days have gone by.

Part II

LD300145 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] And now we bring you part two of the highlights of the speech delivered by Hafizollah Amin, valorous commander of the Great Saur Revolution, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, while receiving a great number of elders and representatives of the Loy Woleswali of Khowst of Paktia Province, at the Golkhaneh Palace of the People's House, on 23 September. He said:

When we say that Afghanistan belongs to all the toilers of Pashtun, Baluch, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Turkoman and Nuristani and is the common home of all other toiling tribes, this throws our enemies in a helter and skelter state. We take pride in our country. We have a common home and jointly defend it. Whoever looks towards our revolution and our country with an evil eye is our common enemy. This worries the enemy who raises all kinds of voices and vomits lies. Sometimes they say such and such number of people have fled and sometimes cite another figure. This is a clear fact that in winter millions of toilers go to Aba Sin banks and in summer come to Amu banks. Thus, if anyone calls this to-and-fro journey of these people a shunning the place, this is a mere accusation levelled against our toiling people. We say that whoever has fled from here was compelled to do so because he had to give up his illegal benefits and could not take pride in the prosperity of the country.

If the toilers had fled as a result of deception or have been deceived, no one has the right to count them among the criminals. By no means the toilers who have been deceived can accept this accusation to be classed with toilers' oppressors and fugitives. This country belongs to them; this is their common home. At any moment they want they can live a tranquil life in any part of this country. Now this is our slogan, that Afghanistan is full of security, lawfulness and justice. Whoever works towards troubling the people unnecessarily, he is not from among us; he cannot represent us; if he speak on our behalf he is traitor. Do not give him even a moment to do so and hand him over to the state.

Today, every part of Afghanistan is being (?blossomed). The destruction done by the enemy cannot block our progress. This is already shown that the country is (?blossomed) by the people and is defended by them, that if anybody in any part of the country has been displaced or has gone to any other place as a result of winter, his home and his land are open to him and wait for him. Fight against the enemy along with the heroic army so that you defend the country and wipe out the enemy. You attack the enemy and keep your name alive like your forefathers and record your name with blood in the history of Afghanistan.

I am proud that all the toiling people of Afghanistan have realized this point and whoever has been deceived knows that he has been deceived knows that he has the authority [as heard] and his house, village and honor and all the treasure of Afghanistan belongs to them. They will defend it at the cost of their blood and will not bow their heads to anybody to fight for us and shed their blood. In spite of the fact that we have friends in the world who will extend all help to us in defence of our country and we can get anything that we want from them and use their help in (prospering) of our country, but we will ourselves (?prosper) it and defend it.

We will once again prove to the world that just as our forefathers fought against the British and laid their lives and did not allow any outsiders to take charge of this honor, just as our forefathers fought for the independence of their own valor and won their independence and defended it and did not bow their heads to anybody to fight for them against their enemy, just as your brave sons and brothers triumphed the Sawr Revolution with their mettle, it is a cause of pride for the world that not a single foreigner took part in our revolution and all was done by our valorous sons successfully. In the same way, the sons and daughters of Afghanistan will defend their country and will fight for it and will never ask their foreign friends and brothers to fight for them at any occasion. They will never ask them to shed their blood for us, though we have a large number of friends and brothers in the world who are ready to lay their lives for us.

So we announce to the world that we will ourselves defend our country. We will never give this trouble to our international brothers to fight for us. We announce to the world that this time such a regime has been established in Afghanistan that those brother nationalities whom the oppressors always kept at feud are today like brothers, fighting side by side for the prosperity of the country. Today, whether he is Pashtun, Baluch, Turkoman or Hazara, Uzbek or Tajik, Nuristani or any other nationality, all are defending the honor of their country with great pride and are taking part successfully. No one can now sow the seeds of discord among them or pit one nationality against the other.

There is a cause of pride today that the enemy cannot exploit the followers of the holy religion of Islam and the different religious names to fire among one another.

Now in Afghanistan, all the religious are respected and every toiling Muslim has the honor to have the power and carries out his religious rites honorably. Today such conditions have been created in Afghanistan that everyone can pursue his religious rites without any fear. Today our religious ulemas freely and happily preach religion among the people. Here the power is in the hands of toiling Muslims. Today they have no fear of a slap from the Khans. They have been freed from whips of sardars and masters. We are ready to give account before our toiling compatriots at any time they want, as their true servants. We can be judged by our deeds and we can give account whenever they want.

From now on, there is no one-man government and one-man rule. The power is with the people, and the power and authority of the people is personified by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, together with the representatives of all strata of classes of the country, carries out the affairs of the country. Every work is carried out through joint consultation, and the time is gone when the idea of one man was imposed. Now our great pride rests in the fact that hereafter one person cannot govern. I, as an individual, cannot take (?pride) and will not permit this error as if I rule.

My great pride rests in the fact that I am from among the people and we all administer our people and our country and rule over it but I once again convey my heartfelt wishes to you. I am confident that our meetings will continue and such meetings will take place anywhere and we will live happily and joyfully.

PAKISTAN

HAQ AMENDS ELECTION LAW AFFECTING INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

BK290148 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The president and chief martial law administrator has amended the National and Provincial Assemblies Basis of Elections Order 1979 making it compulsory for an independent candidate to be elected who secures more than 50 percent of the valid votes cast. The amendment further provides that the political party will be entitled to seats in the National Assembly only if the number of votes secured by it throughout Pakistan in the election to the National Assembly is not less than five percent of the aggregate of the valid votes cast or not less than three of its candidates or nominees have become entitled to be declared elected to the seats in the National Assembly.

In a constituency where an independent candidate fails to qualify to be elected for having secured less than 50 percent of the votes, the candidate who belongs to a political party and has secured the second highest number of votes in that constituency shall be declared elected if his party has sufficient entitlement to its credit.

The president also has promulgated another order to further amend the House of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies Election Order 1977. Under the amendment a person shall be disqualified to be elected as a member to a house of parliament or provincial assembly if he has during the period of 2 months preceding the publication of the notification under Section 11 of the Representation of the People's Act 1976 been a member or supporter of or associated with a political party unless he is put up by that political party as a candidate.